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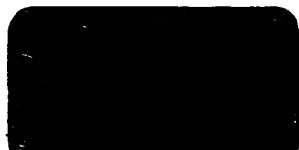
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In Memoriam

Jesse Seligman

Born at Bayersdorf, Bavaria, August 11, 1827

Died at Coronado Beach, Cal., April 23, 1894

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION

New York
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Theodore Seligman,
New York.

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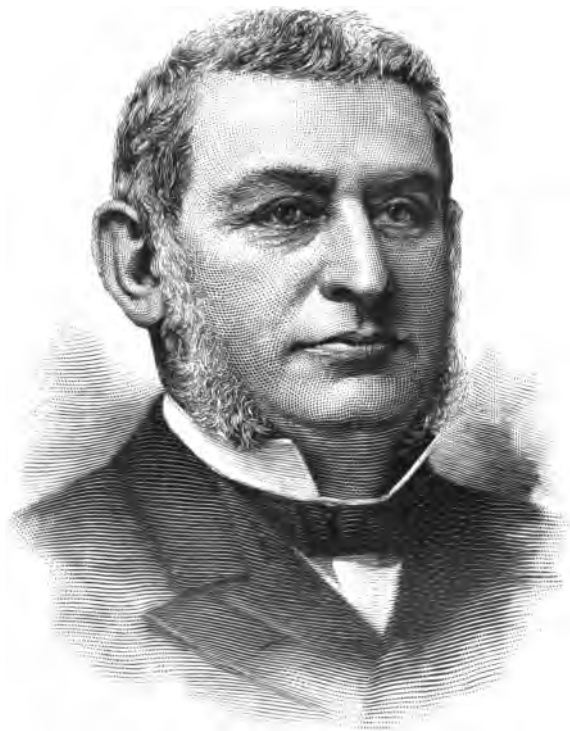
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Jesse Seligman.

BY NOAH DAVIS.

His was another race than mine,
Another faith, from which mine sprung ;
He traced his lineage by another line,
And gained his manhood in another tongue.

Yet when he sought our common sky,
And breathed the welcome of its air,
His soul rose up, as eagles fly,
To the full heights of manhood there.

Oh, Brother ours ! whose life has beamed
With faith in God, with love of man,
Through which thy patriot virtues streamed,
To bless and aid our noble land.

I stand to-day beside thy bier,
To own thy brotherhood divine.
And proudly claim, with many a tear,
That Israel's God is thine and mine.

NEW YORK, May, 1894.

Autobiographical.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL.

The story of Jesse Seligman's life is nowhere so fully or so well told as in the following speech delivered at the banquet given in his honor at Delmonico's on October 1st, 1891 :

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND FRIENDS: My heart is full of gratitude to each one of you for the very kind expressions uttered by your Chairman and to which you have given so warm a response. If I ever had any doubts as to whether life was worth living, they are now entirely dispelled, because this occasion furnishes me with abundant proof that the small services that I have rendered to mankind have been indeed highly appreciated.

"When I first landed in this country, little did I think that after a residence here of fifty years or more I would be surrounded by so many friends whose faces, while beaming with joy, betray nevertheless great anxiety to have me leave the country, even though it be for a short time. And as a punishment for your eagerness to thus dispose of me I intend to inflict on you a brief history of my life and career.

"I was born in a small village called Stadt Bayersdorf, Bavaria, where my ancestors, dating back over two hundred years, are buried. My parents were good, honest, noble and charitable. Their family consisted of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. My eldest brother, Joseph Seligman, having graduated from the university in Erlanger, thought that he would do well to seek his fortune in the new country, the United States of America, and on his arrival here, in the year 1837, he obtained employment as cashier with Mr. Asa Packer. Encour-

aged by his success, my next two older brothers, William and James followed, in the year 1839. I was then at the gymnasium, making preparations to enter the university at Erlanger. After receiving glowing letters from my brothers in America, I asked permission of my parents to go to the new country also.

"They assented, and on May 1, 1841, I started for Bremen, and after reaching there I learned that the vessel that was to carry me across was a small ship bearing the name Johan Georgic. When on board, I inquired for my cabin, and one was accordingly assigned me. I found it was also to be occupied by three other passengers. The interior decorations of the cabin were not of a very high order, viewed from an artistic standpoint. The ceiling and walls were covered with whitewash, which had evidently been laid on in liberal quantities, judging from the transformation undergone by one's wearing apparel after coming in contact with it. The bed, while not a bed of roses, consisted of a soft wooden board, with a blanket to cover the occupant while he enjoyed his peaceful slumbers.

"The *menu* could scarcely be said to rival that prepared under the supervision of Delmonico's *chef*; it was made out daily and consisted one day of pork, beans and a cup of water; the next day, of beans, pork and a cup of water, and the following day, of a cup of water, pork and beans; and so on throughout the voyage, which occupied forty days and forty nights, from shore to shore.

"On the last day of that voyage, which was fifty years ago, on the 4th of July last, when I awoke I beheld Staten Island in all its beauty. My first thought was to offer a fervent prayer to the Almighty God for having brought me over safely to what I then regarded as Paradise itself, and my second thought

was to swear allegiance to the government of the United States. Whether I have been steadfast in that allegiance, it is not for me to say.

"At that time the island looked picturesque and charming, and the houses were painted white, which, gentlemen, must be evidence to you that I had never visited the place, otherwise the Island would have been 'painted red,' to use an expression with which, no doubt, some of you are not altogether unfamiliar.

"It was on a Monday morning that I landed at Castle Garden, and at a time when immigrants were in great demand. I soon learned that the government had sent an official to me for the purpose of seeing whether my wooden box (Saratoga trunks or Gladstone bags not being fashionable in those days) contained anything that would be subject to the payment of the duties provided in the then McKinley Tariff bill.

"After ransacking the contents of my humble box, I observed that the official made a very serious face, and, fearful that he had discovered something that would compel him to retain it, I asked him the cause of his annoyance. He stated that he felt very much disappointed, indeed, in not finding a dress suit among the contents of my wardrobe. I told him that in my haste to get to this land of liberty and freedom, I had overlooked it.

"I then applied to him to direct me to a good hotel, where I could stop at the rate of one dollar per week, knowing that my means at that time would not allow me to stop at either the Windsor or the Fifth Avenue. I was too modest, however, to make known this fact to him, and I assigned as a reason for not seeking these high-priced hotels that I was awaiting the arrival of my traveling letter of credit, which I had also forgotten in the hurry of my departure.

"He directed me to a hotel in Division Street, where the clerk at the desk, knowing that I would like to obtain a fine view of the city, instructed the hall-boy to conduct me to a room on the top floor, or, to be more candid with you, to the garret, which I found I could reach without being obliged to use the elevator.

"After remaining in this city for two weeks, I found that my supply of cash was diminishing very rapidly, and that I had just sufficient money left to take me to Lancaster, Pa., where my three older brothers, Joseph, William and James, were then in a small business. I remained in Lancaster a few weeks, during which time I learned the English language to some extent, and, at the same time, mastered the science of smoking penny cigars.

"My brothers consulted as to what was the best course for our future; and as brother James, in the year 1840, was a pioneer in the South, going there and remaining during that year, and returning with a net profit of about \$800, we concluded to take the advice of this purse-proud Nabob—that we would better our condition by removing to that section of the country.

"The four of us came on to New York and took passage in a schooner, which took six weeks to make the trip to Mobile. During the voyage we encountered a very severe storm, and at one time expected that the schooner and all on board would be lost—in fact, it was reported that we were lost—but he who is born to be hanged can never be drowned.

"On our arrival in Mobile, we immediately sought out a boarding-house; and as we had been nearly starved on our voyage, I need not assure you that our appetites were whetted to do justice to our provender when we reached the dining-room. The report quickly

spread that four foreigners had arrived, and when we retired for the night, we were honored by a serenade, the musical part of which consisted chiefly of humming sounds, with which our ears were not at all familiar.

"We soon discovered that this beautiful concerto came from a swarm of mosquitoes (any one of which would have looked with scorn upon the Jersey mosquito) that hovered around our beds. Notwithstanding their musical turn of mind, they were out for blood, so to speak, and it was not until early in the morning, after they had sampled us very freely, that they consented, much to our relief, to take their departure.

"Our capital was small, and would not permit us to open a business in a large city, such as Mobile was at that time. We therefore thought it advisable to go to some interior town, and Selma was selected as the place where we should pitch our tents. We opened a small store, and while brother Joseph remained in charge, William, James and myself went on a tour of inspection of the surrounding country, to be absent four weeks, at the expiration of which time we were all to meet in Selma again, and compare notes.

"The traveling salesmen of that period did not enjoy the luxuries that men of that vocation now expect, and as it was not customary to have a porter to carry your grip or parcel, we were obliged to perform that task ourselves. We were so much encouraged by the result of our first trip that we concluded to make another for four weeks, and we found that our supply of merchandise was diminishing very rapidly.

"Our capital, however, was increasing at such a rate as to enable us to open more stores, which we did, brother James leaving for New York City in order to

make purchases for the amount of cash he had, and "running his face" for the rest. We opened stores in Greensboro, Eutaw and Clinton. At the age of fifteen I was the possessor of my own store, and had clerks in my employ.

"We continued to be prosperous until the year 1848, when we thought that we might better our condition by coming North. Joseph Seligman and William left early in the spring, and brother Henry, who had then come out from Europe, and myself remained to wind up the business. At this point, I desire to say that I shall always feel grateful to the people of the South for the kind and cordial manner in which they treated us during our stay there.

"On reaching New York, in the summer of 1848, I found that my elder brothers had already established an importing business. Brother Henry and myself started a business in the beautiful town of Watertown, Jefferson County. Here, with the assistance of the ladies, always partial to me, we soon increased our business.

"At Watertown, I had the pleasure of learning to know and esteem the great and illustrious General Grant, who was then a lieutenant at Sackett's Harbor. On our acquaintance we immediately became friends, and from that hour until his death I know of no one who was entitled to greater love and respect from not only his own immediate friends, but from the people of the entire country.

"In 1850, when the "gold fever" broke out in California, I determined to leave the store in the hands of my brother Henry, so that I might venture out there to ascertain whether we could not still further improve our condition. I took with me quite a large quantity of merchandise, and got it over the isthmus as far as Gergona.

"Here I found that there were not mules enough to carry all of my wares to Panama in time to enable me to reach the steamer, so I was obliged to wait for two weeks, when I boarded the *Northerner*. There were quite a number of steerage passengers, and only sixteen cabin passengers, many of whom were stricken down with the Panama fever, and before we reached San Francisco eight of them were buried at sea.

"My brother Leopold, who accompanied me on this trip, was also stricken with the disease, but, fortunately, before we reached Acapulco, it turned into chills and fever, which was the means of saving his life.

"Arriving in San Francisco in the fall of 1850, I landed near Sansome and California Streets, the bay reaching as far as that in those days.

"I at once searched for a store for the purpose of offering my merchandise, and the only one that there was the slightest prospect of securing was on Commercial Street. After being there for only a short time, I found that very high winds prevailed at times throughout the city, and knowing that there was a scarcity of water, and that the houses were frame structures (with the exception of a few that were built of iron), I saw that there was great danger of a conflagration.

Learning of a brick building that was in course of erection by Messrs. Hassler, Bains & Co., in California Street, I at once applied for one-half of it when it was ready for occupancy. It was the only brick building in the city of San Francisco at that time.

"After being there a short time, a fire broke out on the 3d of May, on what was known as the 'Plaza.' I at once went there to assist some friends in removing their merchandise, but soon found that it had gained such headway that it would probably sweep the entire

city. I immediately returned to my own building, and found that the Damaha Hotel, a building adjoining the one I occupied, and kept by Captain Jones, was guarded by a number of his waiters, who were covering the roof with wet blankets, and who also stood in readiness with buckets of water.

"I at once explained to Captain Jones that if my house were to take fire, nothing could save his hotel from destruction, as it was built of wood, and I suggested that he transfer a number of his men to my roof, so that, in the event of my success in fighting the fire, his hotel would also be secure. He acted upon my suggestion; and it was well that he did so, for the Custom-house, on the corner of Montgomery and California Streets, took fire, and swept everything before it, with the exception of the building that I occupied and Captain Jones's hotel.

"Howard Fire Company, No. 3, did me great service during the fire, and I joined the company that night, serving and running with the machine for several years, so that I am now an honorably exempt fireman. Of all the dealers in merchandise, I was the only one whose house was saved, and as I had many articles that were needed at that time, I soon disposed of much of my stock, though I made no attempt to increase or reduce my prices.

"Shortly thereafter, the affairs of the city became so disorganized that it was unsafe for any one to walk in the streets without being well armed, for there was no telling at what moment one would be attacked by the thieves, thugs and desperate characters that had overrun the city. It was, therefore, found necessary to organize a Vigilance Committee to suppress this lawlessness and rid the town of bad characters. I became a member of the committee, and remained so until perfect order was restored.

"In 1841, I paid a short visit to this city, as also to Europe, where I visited my relatives. During my stay in Munich, I became engaged to my present wife, who has at all times been my faithful companion and good adviser.

"Upon my return to San Francisco, the famous Committee of Twenty-one was formed, with the object of nominating and electing such candidates as would give clean and honest government in both the municipal and State offices. I had the honor of being one of the members of that committee—a fact which I have never had cause to regret, for in the fall of 1857 I had engaged passage for myself and my family to come on East, but the committee insisted upon remaining until the ticket was elected. This I finally decided to do, a decision which in all probability saved my life and the lives of my family, for the *Central America*, which was the ship upon which I had engaged passage, went down at sea, and many of her passengers were lost. So much for serving one's country.

"In concluding this narrative of my career in California, I will say that I look upon that State as still offering great opportunities to the youth of our land, and, with her rich soil, salubrious climate and energetic people, she is fast becoming a dangerous rival to some of the older States of the Union.

"Arriving in New York in the fall of 1857, during the great panic, I attended to my California business, which was continued for some years after my departure from San Francisco. We found that our capital could not be invested to advantage in dealing in merchandise, and, therefore, my senior brother, the late Joseph Seligman, upon whom we looked more as a father than as a brother, and whose advice and judgment were cheerfully accepted by us, went to Europe

for the purpose of establishing a banking-house there, and also with the object of placing the United States bonds on the Frankfort Bourse. He was successful in enlisting the sympathy and support of the capitalists of Germany in behalf of our Government, at a time when such sympathy and support were necessary to sustain its credit, and the result has proven that it was not without profit to the investors, for United States six per cent. bonds were sold in Frankfort as low as thirty-nine in gold.

"Since then we have been identified with every syndicate that has placed the United States bonds, and, more particularly, with the issue of four per cent. bonds, which were floated when John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury. These negotiations have had the effect of establishing the credit of our Government, and to-day it stands higher than that of any government in the world, for we have been able to extend our four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds at the rate of two per cent.

"In 1864, other houses were established in Europe—the London house, Messrs. Seligman Brothers, which was headed by Isaac Seligman; the Paris house, Messrs. Seligman, Freres et cie, headed by William Seligman; the Frankfort House, Messrs. Seligman & Stettheimer, the head of which is Henry Seligman; and later houses were established in Berlin, Amsterdam, New Orleans and San Francisco.

"It is useless for me to tell you that during these many years great temptations have beset us, and that we have had to encounter many financial storms; but, thanks be to God, He has guided us through all these difficulties, and no matter in what position we have been placed from time to time, we have always striven to retain our honor and good name.

"Now, only a few words more about myself. My

success, whatever it has been, gentlemen, I attribute, first, to the fact that I had the good fortune to become a citizen of this great Republic, under whose beneficent laws the poor and the rich, irrespective of race or creed, have equal opportunities of education and material prosperity; secondly, to the fact that I have always endeavored to extract something good rather than evil from everything that has come before me (which has had the effect of making lighter the cares and tribulations of this life); in the next place, to the great assistance of my good brothers, to the companionship and advice of a loving wife and children, and, above all, to a kind and merciful God.

"Mr. Chairman, you were good enough to couple my name with that of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. It is true that I have taken a great interest in that noble institution, and it is an institution of which we may all be proud. It was established in 1859, and I have been connected with it since its very infancy. When we started, we had fourteen children and a capital of \$10,000.

"Now our best wealth consists of 600 beautiful, healthy and intelligent children, not one of whom is suffering from any kind of sickness, and who occupy a home that is provided with everything to make them happy and comfortable.

"This is due to a kind Providence, and, next to that, to the supervision and care of Dr. Baar and his amiable wife, whose devotion and zeal in providing for the wants of these children are truly remarkable.

"I would be derelict in my duty here to-night if I allowed this occasion to pass without saying that the success of the Asylum has also been due to our Board of Directors and to our Ladies' Sewing Society, who have performed their labors with ardor, and who watch with jealous care the interests confided to them.

"You have now seen me as an actor playing several parts on the stage of life—first as a shopkeeper, afterward as a fireman, then as a vigilante, next as a banker, and last, as a philanthropist, which was the character your chairman so kindly assigned to me. Although I have not been unsuccessful in these different characters, yet I shall have to pronounce myself a bankrupt to-night, for I shall never be able to repay you gentlemen for this tribute that I am receiving at your hands."

Tributes.

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF JESSE
SELIGMAN.

Received by THE AMERICAN HEBREW.

From BARON MAURICE DE HIRSCH.

[By Cable.]

Paris, May 1, 1894.

Seligman's memory will be cherished for his generosity and large-heartedness. A man could wish no higher praise.

BARON HIRSCH.

From JACOB H. SCHIFF, *President of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.*

[By Cable.]

Frankfurt, Germany, April 29, 1894.

Jesse Seligman's warm attachment to his race, his generous public spirit and lofty patriotism, united with singular ability to deal with every situation, all made him the most worthy Hebrew American of this generation.

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

From HON. T. L. JAMES, *Ex-Postmaster General, Pres. Lincoln National Bank.*

I received the news of the death of Jesse Seligman, with the shock which comes only with the announcement of the sudden loss of an old and valued friend. My acquaintance with him commenced way back in the sixties; and I early learned to value his sturdy honesty, his integrity, untiring industry, and his genial, warm-hearted friendship. Moreover, I was impressed, in those dark days when I first knew him, with his sterling patriotism; he being one of those men of foreign birth who seemed to go beyond those of us of native birth, in the all-consuming zeal and devotion for our common flag. I think that is what first particularly attracted me towards Mr. Seligman; and I soon found that he really did

understand more fully and completely, perhaps, than many of us did, what the War meant and what the result would be. He was one of those men, too, who, when some were anxious, speaking hesitatingly about the outcome, gave by his courageous faith and heroic example, a grand impulse which we afterwards saw the results of in that impressive tender by the financiers of New York of their credit and their gold to the government in its extremity.

He had undying faith in General Grant, too, in those dark hours. He was one of the few men in New York who knew him personally, and he never wavered in his confidence in the great commander's ability to carry the War through to a successful issue. Later on, we learned the grounds of his faith; for he was probably the oldest acquaintance of Grant in New York having become acquainted with him while a merchant in Watertown, N. Y., where Grant was then stationed as a Second Lieutenant; and he had afterwards renewed the friendship, when General Grant was sent as First Lieutenant to the Pacific Coast, where he found his old friend Seligman one of the argonauts of California.

It was given to me, in an especially affecting and touching manner, to see some of those traits in Mr. Seligman's inner life and his family surroundings, which made his home one of the most delightful in New York, and gave to him unusual charms in friendly and social intercourse. I saw those qualities displayed in that sad, sad summer of 1881, when General Garfield, stricken with an assassin's bullet, lay on his deathbed in a cottage at Elberon. Mr. Seligman's summer home was at Long Branch; and, with that thoughtful consideration and tenderness which distinguished the man, he showed the official family of the dying President, courtesies and kindness that were very grateful and which can never be forgotten. A more pleasant family circle than Mr. Seligman's I never met; and I will never cease to remember the charm of that fireside. There, perhaps, Mr. Seligman was really seen in the highest display of the beautiful qualities of head and heart that made him not only foremost as a great financier, but as a faithful friend.

It was a great consolation to Mr. Seligman to know that

the most cruel wound that he probably ever received was delivered to him, not through the faithlessness of any friend ; but that his great army of friends were almost as deeply touched by that unfortunate occurrence as he was himself. It came at the hands of a few thoughtless persons, who doubtless regretted it when they came to consider carefully the entire case. Certainly, at that trying moment, Mr. Seligman discovered that he was to that company of men of affairs in New York whom he held in close bonds of friendship, after that event, dearer than ever.

Of course, I do not need to speak of his genius as a financier. His name and fame in that particular are secure ; and his achievements will become traditions in the history of those influences which have made this country the great financial power among the nations of the earth.

His death removes a foremost figure in our national and business life ; and we shall long look for one to take the place of this man, who, by his genius as a financier, his broad liberal charity, and his loving kindness towards suffering humanity, will long be remembered ; for Mr. Seligman's life and work have made him one of the benefactors of mankind.

Very sincerely yours,

THOMAS L. JAMES.

From EX-JUDGE NOAH DAVIS

By the death of Jesse Seligman, our country loses a loving and faithful citizen and friend. He loved America, though not his native land, with all the ardor of a native, enhanced by a keen and tender sense of gratitude for what it had done for his race, and for him and his brothers ever since they became its adopted sons.

I have never met any foreign-born American citizen more prompt to express warmly and gratefully this sentiment ; and yet it will be rare to find one who has so amply and generously repaid it. His gratitude was not confined to words. His deeds preceded his words ; and if it had ever been necessary he would have staked his whole fortune, and his life as well, for our country and its institutions.

I recall an occasion when he and I left the Union League Club together, at a late hour one evening, and walked arm-in-arm up the avenue toward our homes. I listened as he gave me some happy reminiscences of his busy life. When we reached his street, I stopped to part with him. "No," said he, "I will walk further with you," and he kept on till we reached my home on Fifty-sixth Street. "Now," I said, "it is my turn to walk with you, sir," and we walked slowly back to his own street, where we compromised by his walking half-way back with me. In that delightful walk he developed to me his loving nature toward our country, its government and its people. I was chiefly a listener, but a deeply interested and pleased one, for I could see and feel that a pure-hearted and patriotic man was speaking from the inmost bosom of a noble and tender nature.

A few days before General Grant sailed on his tour around the world, the brothers Seligman gave him a farewell dinner at Delmonico's. There were forty or fifty people present. General Grant was then fully relieved from all public cares, and felt that the honors shown him on that occasion were the tribute of pure and disinterested esteem and affection. He talked with me, as I sat near him, of the services his hosts had rendered the country during the war, and to himself during his administration, with a warm sense of what was due to their genuine patriotism. It happened afterwards, and after his return from his Eastern tour, that I met with General Grant in Paris. He spoke on that occasion of that dinner and his great enjoyment of the evening, and gave a warm expression of his esteem for the Seligmans and for their services to the country and himself.

It was a merited tribute of a noble man to worthy citizens and friends, and I am glad to lay it now where General Grant would have proudly placed it—on the bier of Jesse Seligman, his devoted friend.

I was standing by the side of Mr. Seligman at the Union League Club at the crucial moment of his paternal agony. Many friends were gathered around him, whose eyes answered to the tears that for a little wet his cheeks; but he soon conquered himself, and vindicated his dignity by a few words too

tender to be repeated. That weight, however, never seemed to be lifted from his heart.

With all his skill, ability and success in business, with all his love for his country, his devotion to order and good government, his deep and tender attachment to his family and friends, I think his chief virtue was CHARITY, and that most comprehensive and beautiful word should be inscribed on his tomb.

NOAH DAVIS.

From MR. HENRY RICE, President United Hebrew Charities.

Conscious that my limited power of expression would be inadequate to the great significance of the occasion I will only say, that the Hebrew Orphan Asylum not only loses, in the death of Jesse Seligman, one of its beloved founders and firm supporters, but the world parts from one of its ablest protectors.

His serene, cheerful and ever hopeful temperament was constitutional with him, and none like Jesse Seligman spoke and acted for the poor Russian exiles, driven from their native soil for religion's (?) sake under many trying circumstances.

His was also a deep religious nature, but revolted against legendary and ceremonial usages that had outgrown their valid use, under more liberal views. His loyalty to his adopted country was of the Puritan type: staunch and immovable. He lived and labored for his fellow-men. The world was his country,—to do good, his religion. A noble human life has ended, and the world is largely a loser.

Very truly,

HENRY RICE.

From HENRY G. MARQUAND, ESQ., President Metropolitan Museum of Art.

NEW YORK, April 27th, 1894.

I was not brought in contact with the late Jesse Seligman as often as many others, but during twenty years or more I saw enough of him to form a very high opinion of his worth

as a citizen of this Republic. His views were always of the broad and generous stamp. They were not confined to the various schemes of philanthropy, but extended to enterprises relating to high culture at home and abroad, and by contact with him it was easy to see how quickly his sympathies were aroused in favor of everything good. I am sure no one could ever charge him with a mean or low-toned act. Only a few hours before he left to go on his trip to improve his health, I heard him speak in severest terms about the character of a person who had done some unjust act. It is refreshing to say that though he was successful in acquiring riches, he was not a worshiper of money, but used it freely for good purposes. I shall always cherish this memory of him.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY G. MARQUAND.

From MR. JAS. H. HOFFMAN, President of the Hebrew Technical Institute.

Gladly would I avail myself of your invitation to say a few words in reminiscence of my revered friend, the late Jesse Seligman, but I find it difficult to compress into a necessarily limited space that of which the heart is full to overflowing. It has been my privilege to serve with and under him in the Boards of the Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Technical Institute and the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and if there was one feeling predominant that he inspired me with in all these relations, it was that of a love akin to reverence for the beautiful traits of character he displayed on all occasions. Often he reminded me of Goethe's saying, "*Das Leben eines Menschen ist sein character*" (Man's life is his character), and his was an all-around development of a wise, genial and sincere man. Meeting him regularly Friday evenings in our Temple, I had occasion to become impressed with the fervor of his devotion and attachment to the sacred faith of our fathers. In him was manifested that spirit of *Ehrfurcht* (reverence) for what is above, around and beneath us, which the master I have cited declared to be the essence of all religion, whether while acting as presiding officer, or while

in the ranks of his associates, or listening to the tale of sorrow and woe of a poor widow asking to have her fatherless child admitted to the Asylum. An evidence of the fruit his life has borne will be exhibited at the annual meeting of the Orphan Asylum about to be held, consisting of specimens of the handicraft of wards of the Orphan Asylum who are present pupils of the Hebrew Technical Institute, such as electrical and other scientific instruments of the greatest delicacy, and of workmanship in metal shaping, drilling, machine fitting, also in joinery and wood carving, architectural and machine drawing, and others. To his generous aid in the incipency of this movement, and his constant encouragement and words of cheer when others began to falter and doubt, because of obstacles that arose at times, the assured success and promise of growing usefulness in the social redemption of the poor of our race is largely due. Who knows but that in after times this may be the corner-stone of the monument he has erected to himself, as an incentive for emulation and a blessing to future generations.

Faithfully yours,

JAS. H. HOFFMAN.

From MR. JOHN A. STEWART, President of the United States Trust Co.

Jesse Seligman I knew somewhat intimately for thirty years, and considered it a high privilege to enjoy his confidence. In all the relations of life, whether as a public-spirited citizen, appreciating its privileges and bearing its responsibilities, or as an eminently successful business man, he readily commanded the respect of those with whom he was brought in contact. His judgment, always sound upon financial questions, was frequently sought by those in official position. To my mind, his most striking characteristic, and one which rarely accompanies such decided convictions as he held upon most questions, was his marked fairness to those who entertained opposite views. During all our long and frequent intercourses, I never heard Mr. Seligman utter a mean or unkind remark of any one. His personal friends were not

limited to members of his own faith, but appeared to me to be equally numerous among those of other creeds, and his benefactions were never limited by race or nation. The death of such a man is a great loss to the community and the country.

JOHN A. STEWART.

From Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH, Director Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

If it were vouchsafed to any man to make adequate record of the greatness of the life of Jesse Seligman, a hero would be depicted for whom hardly a peer could be found in all the proud annals of the many famous Israelites whose names decorate the pages of history.

I am not able to do justice to the subject. The proper portrayal of such a character, pre-eminent in everything that he undertook, would require the pen of a genius.

Possessed of the soundest business sense and judgment, of courage, dash and unequalled enterprise, conceiving schemes of boundless importance and successfully accomplishing them, surmounting difficulties appalling to the ordinary mind, he was equal as a man of enterprise to the strongest of the few marvelous men, adepts in finance, fertile in resource and in corporate management that this age has produced.

But those who rank with him in these attributes of mind and brain were outranked by him in attributes of heart seldom possessed and never equalled by the other great masters of this century.

On the contrary, with others the greater the achievement the less the deserved commendation; with him the more marvelous the result, the more general the acclaim, for while the methods of others might be the subject of criticism, his ways, direct, open, disingenuous and sincere, were always commendable. With others the only test of merit was success; with him success was meritorious only when the means of achieving it were as worthy as the result to be achieved.

To have been successful in these affairs would of itself have been all that could reasonably be expected from the life-work

of any single man, but these were the least of his accomplishments.

Israel has always been a leader in great charitable enterprises. He assumed the leadership in Israel, and at once raised the grade of achievement in respect of eleemosynary work far beyond the wildest dreams of philanthropists of earlier times.

As the head of the Orphan Asylum, he frowned down perfunctory performance of duty, and exhibited a steady, unintermittent sacrifice of time, energy and influence that, employed for his own personal advantage or for his own selfish ends, would have secured additional triumphs to those he so abundantly achieved in his business enterprises.

The contagious example of his sacrifice in the interest of that institution, and the many affiliated charitable organizations which grew from that same root, such as the United Hebrew Charities, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the various Emergency Funds, and the host of other similar charitable enterprises that had their origin in the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, established a standard for those in kindred associations, the Hospitals, the Home for Aged and the Home for Chronic Invalids, and the rest, that have made the name of Jewish charitable societies the synonym of excellence.

Turn from these aspects of his career and regard him as a citizen! Again what a marvel! Only recently an adopted citizen, and yet we find him in 1847 at the head of the Law and Order Society, the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. Chafing under the restraints of mercantile pursuits, he co-operated with that other great master mind, his brother Joseph, in the establishment of banking houses on both sides of the Atlantic; they and their brothers upheld the arms of the great national government, gave strength to its depleted body, sustained its credit in the hour of despondency and gloom at the critical period when the rest of the world's financiers were chary in their assistance and niggardly in their aid.

From the auspicious moment when J and W. Seligman & Co. and its affiliated houses abroad tendered aid to the

government, its jeopardy ceased, and from that time to this that house and its members have been distinguished by loyalty, self-sacrifice and devotion to their country's interests.

The founder of great railroad systems, the ally of Montefiore, the steward of the benefactions of Baron de Hirsch, while dispensing his own bounties munificently, the champion of the down-trodden and oppressed of his race in every quarter of the globe, eminent in every walk of life, he was still as simple as a child, approachable, kindly, courteous and forgiving.

An "uncrowned king" he was, better pleased to distribute among his fellows the jewels of the diadem than the world would have pressed upon his brow, than himself to submit to a deserved adornment. We adore the man, we reverence his memory.

I write thus warmly, for it has been my proud lot for twenty years to have been associated with him in business matters, in charitable undertakings, in the pursuit of political policies, and I know whereof and of whom I write.

I had the priceless boon of his friendship, and esteem it as one of the most priceless possessions of which I can boast.

You ask for reminiscences, probably referring to some individual incidents in his career, but that whole career has been so marked with a succession of incidents one more remarkable than the other in their evidence of his honesty, candor, self-sacrifice and disinterestedness, that it would be invidious to remark any one as more typical of his life than any other.

Very truly yours,

EDW. LAUTERBACH.

From Ex-MAYOR HEWITT.

I am very grateful to you for the opportunity of giving expression to the profound regret which, in common with all good citizens, I feel for the loss of the late Jesse Seligman, whose admirable character has earned for him the love and respect of his friends and of the public, whom he was always ready to serve with his labor and the means which he had

acquired through industry, integrity and a very high order of ability. I do not remember a more interesting occasion than the dinner which was tendered to him by his friends and admirers prior to his departure for Europe about two years ago. Mr. Seligman's address on that occasion was a model of simplicity and natural eloquence. The story of his life as told by himself should be reproduced in your paper as the very best commentary upon his career, and as an encouragement to all young men who are starting out upon the journey of life. His family have reason to feel very proud of a man who, in the face of his prosperity and success, never forgot the humble beginnings from which he worked his way on to fortune and to an eminent position in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Perhaps the most admirable trait in his character was his catholic charity for the opinions of others, and his willingness to co-operate in every good movement without regard to creed or race.

Yours respectfully,
ABRAM S. HEWITT.

From Mr. LYMAN G. BLOOMINGDALE, Director of the Montefiore Home.

* * *

He leaves behind him the example of his life as a legacy to his race.

Let his name be revered and his memory blessed.

LYMAN G. BLOOMINGDALE.

From Mrs. M. D. LOUIS, President of the Louis Down-Town Daily and Sabbath School.

Though it was never my good fortune to have been in any way associated with Mr. Jesse Seligman, yet, when a worthy, valuable citizen dies it is a sad but choice privilege to join in the threnody that sorrowing souls intone.

Great deeds, like swollen streams, occur occasionally in a life, and when the effort is expended the life lapses into almost inertia till irresistible force pushes it on again; it is the calm, even current that assures reliance, the quiet, even tenor

that presages steady, safe progress. One is reminded of this when recalling the character of the departed.

Visiting at the Orphan Asylum one day in midsummer, when most of its officers were spending their leisure in country retreats, I heard from Dr. Baar, with mingled surprise and admiration, that the honored President of the institution made the Asylum his customary retreat, bringing himself in actual bodily touch with the labor he had, by wise administration, so materially advanced. It gave a new insight into the heart of the busy, great man.

The loss to a community of a nature of such universality is indeed to be mourned. But while we raise our voice in lamentation, we yet praise the Lord for having blessed us with the life and work of Jesse Seligman.

Yours sincerely,

MINNIE D. LOUIS.

From HON. ISIDOR STRAUS, President of the Educational Alliance.

Epitaphs are usually supposed to extol the virtues of the departed, and throw the mantle of charity over his foibles. No such consideration need be had with the memory of Jesse Seligman.

His works have engraven a tablet more lasting than any monument of marble. The story of his life and its lessons may be related with profit to every struggling youth.

Few men have succeeded in leaving such favorable imprints in so many walks of life; and his career, whether as merchant, banker, friend, citizen or philanthropist, may well serve as a model to the thousands of his wards scattered over the length and breadth of this country.

ISIDOR STRAUS.

From GEN'L HORACE PORTER.

The news of the death of Jesse Seligman has fallen upon many of the most prominent business men in New York with something akin to the grief of a personal bereavement. Few of our citizens have been more generally known or more

highly esteemed. His sudden removal from the company of his friends and from the active walks of business life, brings a deep regret to many hearts and recalls the admirable traits which adorned his character. My personal acquaintance with him began a few years after the War. I had before that time heard officers of the army and others speak in admiring terms of him during his sojourn on the Pacific Coast, where he had displayed so much public spirit and such indomitable courage at the time the law-abiding citizens were trying to redeem that community from the domination of the criminal classes. I found him displaying the same qualities in the metropolis which had commended him to his fellow-citizens in the West. He had been loyally devoted to the cause of the Union in the great struggle for the preservation of its integrity and was always an ardent laborer in all good works. He was never known to be anything but fearless in the advocacy of the principles he believed to be right, and always manifested his faith by his works. He was generous to a fault, and few men in the country have been more liberal in contributing to worthy objects. He was so modest in the conduct of his charities, that perhaps the world will never know the amount of his means which he devoted to such purposes. In the complicated negotiations which often arise in business enterprises of magnitude, he always leaned toward harmony and the avoidance of personal animosities. In business undertakings, his advice was constantly sought and his judgment always carried great weight. While he had positive convictions on all subjects, he was exceedingly liberal in his views and did not entertain personal dislike because men differed with him in opinion. For many years he had been a familiar figure in our city, and it was hoped by his friends that he might be spared many years longer to enjoy the position which he had won for himself—but Providence decided otherwise. Though taken from the presence of his friends and acquaintances, he will always live in their recollections and will be spoken of with admiration and respect as long as manly traits are appreciated or human virtues are honored.

HORACE PORTER.

From Mr. MORRIS TUSKA, Trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Among the many remembrances I have of our late worthy President, Mr. Jesse Seligman, no feature of his activity has impressed me more than the great interest he took in our former Industrial School and its numerous inmates, in their old quarters, 77th Street and Third Avenue.

He was, in fact, the very soul of the whole establishment. I recollect that either at the Barmitzvah or at the confirmation of one of his sons he sent his check for a thousand dollars for the purpose of teaching the children printing, and great was his pleasure when the asylum engaged the late Sol. Arnheim, a most efficient printer, and, in fact, a master of his art. Many printers who to-day hold excellent places and earn good livings were pupils of Arnheim, and owe their success in life to this school, and, of course, to Mr. Seligman. A notable instance is Mr. Stettiner, of the firm of Stettiner, Lambert & Co.

One can imagine how great an interest the late Jesse Seligman took in the Industrial School, when almost every week he invited Mr. Arnheim to his house to discuss there with him matters concerning the school. In this work Mr. Seligman was fortunate in finding in Mr. Elfelt, the chairman, a faithful and earnest co-worker.

It was only the removal of the Asylum to its present distant site which could have induced Mr. Seligman to give up his pet and favorite school. I have often heard him say that if he had done anything, he had at least awakened in the young a taste and inclination for mechanical labor and trades. I cannot say what he thought of technical schools, but, as I know his views and opinions so well, I think I am justified in stating that his preference was for practical trade schools.

The noble and imposing demeanor of Mr. Seligman always attracted me, and in my long career as trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, in which capacity I came almost weekly in contact with him, I have ever found him friendly in manner, kind in word, courteous and polite on all occasions, and possessing a warm and an open heart, from which flowed love and good will towards all.

In conclusion, I can only add that my associations with Mr. Seligman during this long, long period, will ever belong to the dearest and sweetest remembrances of my life.

MORRIS TUSKA.

From MR. I. S. ISAACS, Hon. Secretary United Hebrew Charities.

He was consistent in his genial bearing towards all. My first recollection of his kind face and gentle voice is as my last; he was always the gentleman. He seldom said "No," if he could help it; and if the question asked admitted of no different answer, his declination was so gently given, with such evident good faith, that it was robbed of all unpleasantness. In the early days, when local Judaism was divided into camps differing in mere ritual, he was the peacemaker; with Jesse Seligman there could be no quarrel. His patriotism was proverbial, his integrity a lesson to financiers.

I. S. ISAACS.

From MR. EMANUEL LEHMAN, Chairman of the Board of Governors, Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

In all communities, be they large or small, the pre-eminent assert themselves. In fact, it seems a natural sequence in the ordination of human affairs that those best endowed take the lead and are willingly followed and heeded.

Such a man was Jesse Seligman, so long our worthy champion and wiser guide, who has now so suddenly been called from our midst; and of him who has been our pride and our support, it may be truly said, "A noble soul has taken its flight."

To me, who have known him so many years, the loss seems irreparable, and though I sorely grieve, I feel that his worth awakens sorrow in all, and never was a man—humanity's great friend—more justly mourned.

It is slight tribute to speak good of him, of whom none could say aught else. His whole life has been one of devotion to every good cause, appealing to all our citizens, all our race.

For many years it has been my privilege to count him a

near neighbor and dear friend, an association which will ever be a satisfaction. He was a man of the purest ideals ; his purposes the most lofty, and I have never met any one of a more charitable instinct. To his credit be it said, his heart knew no creed, no race, no section. As a parent, however, seems to cling more tenderly to the weakling amongst all his beloved family, so I think that a little more of his affection went out to the poor orphan children of our large family, and I believe that the great institution, to which his name will ever be linked had become a part and parcel of his existence. Nor do I think I am doing an injustice to any of the many others who have co-operated, when I say that to him mainly is it due that the Orphan Asylum stands to-day an honor and an ornament to our city, and a pride to our faith, while I only repeat here what he has so frequently observed to me,—“ May those who come after us guard the cause as carefully and as earnestly as we have endeavored to do,”—a pure wish, which deserves fulfilment. His responsive heart was ever open to every appeal, and it is needless to advert at length to his multitudinous efforts, in every charitable undertaking. He was directly concerned in all.

On a certain occasion, when the Jewish residents of this city joined to do him honor, he aptly remarked that he had played many parts in life, and these words, with his happy face, recur vividly to me in these sad hours. He did play many parts.—all of them well,—and the world, which were his auditors, applauded his every role. He was of singular modesty, with the sole ambition to do good, and it is strange that the natural aspirations of mankind for political and social distinction should have been so curbed in him. He was offered the highest preferment, and, eminently fitted to fill the same, still refused the many distinctions that came to his hand. What a noble instance of the simplicity of character, and what a beautiful example to the restless and feverish spirit of the times !

His public and private position won him respect and esteem on the one side. and affection and devotion on the other. He was amongst our foremost citizens, recognized for his patriotism and public services, and, to those of

our faith, where he was the leader—a model and a source of universal pride,—his memory will ever be revered.

To those in close association with him, life will show a great void, for to have known him was to have cherished and to have loved him—the world is much the poorer since his going—and of such as him it is written :

“ Mercy and Truth are met together ;
Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other ;
And Righteousness shall look down from heaven.”

E. LEHMAN.

From MR. CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Jesse Seligman is dead. I saw him at his office two days before he left for California, and was so impressed with his changed appearance that the intelligence, although a shock, was not wholly surprising. I have known Mr. Seligman for many years, intimately since 1884. He was always the same kindly, genial gentleman, possessing the absolute confidence of his friends. No truer friend, once in Jesse's confidence, did man ever have. With his partners, his brothers, he has been of inestimable service to the U. S. Government from the time of the Civil War.

A believer in Republican principles, he was a quiet but all-important influence in the counsels of his party. Sagacious in counsel, always for peace and unity, liberal in view, rendering to all their just dues. He will be sorely missed in all circles—social, charitable, business and political.

C. N. BLISS.

From MR. MORRIS GOODHART, President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

My acquaintance with the late Jesse Seligman dates back to the year 1869, when I came to New York. I had a letter of introduction to him from Mr. Justice Hinman, the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut, who had been a warm personal friend of his. He received me in a most cordial way, and, with his always affable manner, assured me that if there was anything he could do to further my interests in New York he would be

glad to do so. From that moment I enjoyed his continued friendship. I always found him deeply interested in all that was good and noble. In frequent conversations with him about communal affairs, he was most anxious that our co-religionists should be impressed with the great opportunities afforded to them in this land of liberty and freedom. What he most desired was that they should maintain a reputation for good, honest citizenship, and that every effort should be made to so educate the dependents in our orphan asylums that they should become self-sustaining and appreciate the beneficence of the State in making liberal allowances for their maintenance and support. As is well known, Mr. Seligman's benefactions were numerous and liberal, though quiet and unostentatious. The death of such a man leaves many a home desolate, and will cause ceaseless pain to suffering humanity, especially to those who were the recipients of his manifold bounties. In fact, his whole soul—yes, the embodiment of his whole life—is best expressed in his own words, uttered by him at the banquet of the semi-centennial of the Order of B'ne B'rith last October: "Charity: This word excludes no benevolence, and includes every beneficence by which humanity is lifted higher and higher. It is not circumscribed by creed, and is as broad as religion itself. It is, in fact, the translation of creed into deed."

The moral worth of such a man it is difficult to estimate. It is priceless; it is beyond compare.

MORRIS GOODHART.

From MR. J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President 4th National Bank.

By the death of Jesse Seligman, the business community loses one of its most progressive, honest, upright men, and the City of New York is deprived of the services of one of its most public-spirited and high-toned citizens. No commendable public enterprise was without his support, and he was always ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and the needy.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

From MR. MYER STERN, Secretary Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

An association of a third of a century with Jesse Seligman knitted him closely to me, and I feel like one astray now that he has gone from us. I could recall many a reminiscence of the man that showed his sturdy character and his tender heart had I the time to collect my thoughts. In fact, if once the treasure-house of my memory were opened, the flow would be well-nigh unceasing. I recall an incident, however, that I witnessed when his guest at Long Branch and elsewhere of his conduct towards animals which illustrates his tenderness and thoughtfulness. I have seen him leave his house in the early morning, when those about him were yet in slumber, and walk to his stables with sugar in one hand, and carrots, etc., in the other. As he approached the door, the noble animals, recognizing his footsteps, neighed cheerily, as though bidding him good-morning. As he came up to them, they laid their heads upon his shoulders and ate the tid-bits he offered them. The same tenderness that he showed his animals was manifested to the most lowly human being that came in contact with him.

No better proof of his humanity and his open-heartedness can be given than the incident that occurred on a trip that he made to the Pacific Coast a few years ago. He was traveling with his family in a private car, which was, of course, stocked with all the household requirements and with a large supply of food and delicacies. Their train was overtaken by a snow-storm and stuck in a snow-drift, which the engineer made every effort to push through. For two days or more, I believe, the train was delayed here, it being impossible to go forward or backward. The suffering among the passengers, especially the women and children, was intense, for there was no way at hand of supplying their wants. It was not for Jesse Seligman to stand by and see such suffering while his car was stocked with provisions, and he directed that the tables be set, and invited those that wished to enter and partake of nourishing food, and the blessings of about two hundred hungry men, women and children went heavenward for the bounty of Jesse Seligman and his family.

MYER STERN.

From MR. CHARLES L. BERNHEIM, President Home for Aged and Infirm.

It affords me very great pleasure to pay my tribute of respect to the memory of Jesse Seligman.

His activity in every philanthropic and patriotic movement entitles him to the respect, admiration and love of all his fellow-citizens. In his judgment, no movement whose aim was noble or elevating was too narrow or too broad to be denied his sympathy and support.

As one who has been identified with him in some of these movements, it is not only a pleasure, but a duty, to acknowledge the pre-eminence of his services, and the great void caused by his too early death.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES L. BERNHEIM.

From MR. LEWIS MAY, President Temple Emanu-El.

I have received your communication asking me to give you some reminiscences of my intercourse with the late Jesse Seligman. I greatly regret that I am unable to comply with your request. Our friendship has existed uninterruptedly during a period of forty-one years; and were I to attempt to write down all that I think and feel at this moment, I should require the entire space of your valuable journal. And even that would not suffice for a description of one so beloved and esteemed of every one who had the good fortune to know him. Few men were so cherished by their friends or so admired by their fellow-citizens.

I am, dear sir,

Very truly yours,

LEWIS MAY.

From MR. URIAH HERRMANN.

Reformed and orthodox Hebrews must mourn his loss.

He was foremost in assisting me as President of the Fair for the benefit of the Congregation Shaaray Tefila in 1880, and his co-operation was of great value to the enterprise.

URIAH HERRMANN.

From Miss JULIA RICHMAN, Principal Grammar School No. 77.

Mr Seligman's death brings with it a deep regret that so valuable a member of our community has been called away from the work for which he was so pre-eminently fitted.

May the influence of his life and example stimulate others to do God's work in the way he did, so that when death takes each in turn he may leave behind him like Mr. Seligman, a noble record, as a man as a citizen and as a Jew.

Yours sincerely,

JULIA RICHMAN.

From Hon. A. S. SOLOMONS, Sec'y Baron De Hirsch Fund.

A great Jew has been called unto his fathers. Great, not that he was a profound scholar ; great, not because he was an exceptionally successful man ; great, not on account of his vast popularity ; but great that not only he was a wise and a just man, but greater than all because his great heart went out unreservedly to his fellow-man, and, whether sunshine or darkness hovered over their houses, he could always be counted upon as "a friend indeed."

His cheery face, which was seldom swept by a cloud, was in itself a panacea for "the ills that flesh is heir to," and buoyed up many a sinking spirit even more than the goodly bank check so deferentially and stealthily tendered, for he never flung things at people, but smoothed out the wrinkles of care with "words fitly spoken," and wreathed in a smiling halo all his own.

Possessing very decided political affiliations, he was always tolerant of the opinions of others, believing that no one party or any one religion had a monopoly in all of the good things in this life or in the broader life beyond the tomb.

His race pride was paramount to all else besides, and he never lost confidence in the sustaining power of immigrant Jews, whether as scholars, mechanics, agriculturists, manufacturers or traders, providing liberty be accorded to them in the true American sense, and that the arm of the law, and even the still greater power of public opinion, be, as it always is when squarely put to the test, unprejudiced, and therefore "truly just to all, and especially so to the people of the

Book," who have given to the Christian world their Savior, and who are to-day the peers, if not the leaders, in promoting benevolence, science, music, art and all those other God-given qualities which elevate and make happy the human race.

Jesse Seligman was an inspiration personified and crystallized in prismatic beauties. His influence for good was irresistible, and this quality was never manifested in a greater degree than when, at a large dinner given to him by his friends just as he was about to sail for Europe about two years ago, and when the Russian Jews, driven from the homes of their childhood by a fanatically religious brute of a Czar, for no other reason than because they obstinately refused to barter their consciences for worldly benefits, Jesse Seligman's influence then, as always, came to the front in an impromptu collection of over one hundred thousand dollars by the guests for the assistance of those poor exiles, made poor by robbery on the part of the Russian Government, whose officers were not too high or too "poor to do reverence" to the very last rouble found concealed upon the persons of those who were literally thrust out of their God-forsaken, uncivilized and un-Christian land.

Apparently small things sometimes show the drift of the minds of men, and open up a vista of their innate thoughts more striking than by public acts of moment. This, to the writer, found illustration in the following incident:

In his dual capacity as a Trustee and the Treasurer of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, he was at his best, and, however much he was occupied in his banking-house or in his home, he always found time to give careful consideration to any subject brought to his attention, and, with his clear conception of the situation, while always protecting the best interests of the Fund, would lean just a little to the merciful side of the case, and, if at all possible, his assent was invariably given to the applicant's appeal. This rule he applied in his own business, and how well he conducted it goes without saying. Affability was his predominant trait, and, as it was so truthfully said of the late honored James G. Blaine, his "No" was

so kindly pronounced that it sounded like a "Yes" in disguise.

At a sumptuous dinner recently given at his house to a score of his gentlemen friends, his tact in bringing out the salient features of character of every person present, and so eliciting happy responses from each free from ordinary conventionalities, was the subject of general remark and admiration. There, as elsewhere, he was always the courteous, old-time, unaffected gentleman, whose number, with regret be it said, are fast diminishing. These qualities endeared him to such men as Lincoln, Chase, Grant, Harrison, and most of the prominent statesmen, merchants and financiers of our day, and made him welcome everywhere. Almost at any time he could have been made a Republican candidate for the Mayoralty of our city, while the Seth Low Charity Committee never submitted a report on the disposition of the immense sums they collected without first consulting him in private as to the proportion to be allotted to each charitable organization for its disposal. He was a worthy representative of the Jews of New York and throughout the world, and was respected by all classes. His place will indeed be hard to fill.

The day before he was bade good-by to on his veritable "last journey" in life, he said: "I do so regret to leave just now, because the annual meeting of our Orphan Asylum takes place in a few weeks, and I dislike so much to be absent." So his last as well as his first thoughts were with his wards—his darling orphaned children, whom God gave to his gentle and fatherly keeping. But alas! his dear soul has now "joined the choir invisible of the immortal dead, who live again in minds made better by their presence."

A. S. SOLOMONS.

From MR. JOEL B. ERHARDT.

I have known Jesse Seligman for nearly a quarter of a century. Appreciation of his worth grew with the acquaintance-ship. He was generous, without ostentation, with no characteristic of the bigot. He was a broad-gauge thinker, and believed in true manhood, and was an enemy of no creed—

believed that there were good men and bad men in all. He was forgiving and gentle in his manner, and died hating no one. His place cannot well be supplied.

JOEL B. ERHARDT.

From ELIHU ROOT, Esq.

It will require more than a first or a second thought to fully appreciate how great a loss we have suffered in the death of Jesse Seligman. I can think of absolutely no one who can take his place as he took that of his brother Joseph. I knew him for many years—first as a Republican, always earnest and devoted; afterwards in closer and more personal relations. During all these years, I came to have not only a very high esteem for his many admirable qualities, but a very warm regard for the man. He was not only sagacious and successful in business, he was broad and just in his judgment, of a serene and kindly disposition, steadfast and warm in his friendships, and faithful to every cause which he espoused. Few men would be so deeply mourned by those of other faiths and other races; few deserve it as much as he.

ELIHU ROOT.

From MR. WM. P. ST. JOHN, President Mercantile National Bank.

The extraordinary disadvantages that were overcome by Jesse Seligman to eminent achievement in the business world, will be told and told again for the encouragement of Young America. That such contention in his early struggles did not sour his disposition and make him cynical and supremely selfish in relation to his fellows, is remarkable. My brief testimony, therefore, is to this noteworthy one of his conspicuous characteristics—namely, that at all times, on all occasions, under all circumstances, he was the self-possessed but genial and considerate gentleman.

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

From HON. M. ELLINGER, Editor Menorah Monthly Magazine.

There are but few Israelites who took an active part in one or the other of the public movements affecting the life and

fortune of the Jewish community, who did not have an opportunity of meeting the late Jesse Seligman and be struck by his earnestness, his kind and benevolent disposition, and his unselfish devotion to the welfare of the people. Let me recall, at this time, the part which he took in organizing the concentrated energies of the Jewish community for the relief of those hapless victims who were fortunate enough to escape from the Russian house of bondage when the Czar's Government, in 1889, inaugurated that terrible Jew-baiting, which compelled thousands to leave home and the spot upon which their cradle and that of their children stood, in fear of their lives. The calamity was so great that every emigrant ship brought hundreds of these unfortunate refugees, and it needed the efforts of the Jews of the whole country to meet the emergency; but it became soon apparent that the burden was too great to be borne by the American people alone. Means were required not only to relieve the immediate needs of the emigrants as they arrived, to find food, shelter and garments for them, but to devise ways and means that would enable them to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Co-operation was sought with the Jews abroad, and a committee organized for the purpose of securing concentrated efforts at home and practical assistance from abroad.

Mr. Jesse Seligman went into the work with his whole soul, and it was deemed essential to send representatives to Europe, to lay the matter before the Jewish communities there. Mr. Seligman was very anxious to have the late Dr. Lilienthal go as one of the delegates, but death suddenly carried him off before he was ready to leave. I then met Mr. Seligman almost every day for a number of weeks, and became really attached to the kind, benevolent man, who seemed more anxious to attend to this grand enterprise and secure success than to wait upon his own business. His countenance beamed with enthusiasm, and I could not help but say to myself that I had met in him one of those rare souls whose love and compassion is in unison with the Divine love which rules the world.

M. ELLINGER.

From HON. MYER S. ISAACS, Chairman Baron De Hirsch Fund.

Mr. Selgman was distinguished for tact, refinement and amiability. His manner was peculiarly his own. You could not refrain from loving and admiring him "as one who loved his fellow-men." His benevolent disposition is universally recognized. He possessed, however, the rare faculty of inspiring others to philanthropic work. His exemplary life was itself a boon. "He loved peace and pursued it." His hopefulness was infectious—"he would not give up the ship," though the particular cause in which he and his colleagues were enlisted involved constant anxiety and disappointment. It was impossible to be associated with him and not to feel that he contributed to the happiness of humanity. He was a model citizen.

M. S. ISAACS.

From Mr. JOHN SLOANE.

The death of Mr. Jesse Seligman is a great loss not only to this community, but to the entire country. He was always loyal and true to his party and to the Government. In the darkest days of the war, he never failed to respond for aid to maintain the Government. He was fortunate in having a host of friends, and his friendship was always strong and tender. We shall long miss his friendly greeting, and his place in the community will be difficult to fill.

JOHN SLOANE.

From Mr. E. B. HARPER, President Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Few names in the financial and business world of New York are better known than that of Jesse Seligman, financier, banker, philanthropist and citizen. It may truly be said of Mr. Seligman that he attained one of the highest positions of good citizenship in the metropolis of the nation. While, strictly speaking, a financier, he was ever ready to bring capital, business experience and financial ability into the broader industrial enterprises of the nation, which, in their building up, employ labor, pay out vast sums in wages, add comfort to the masses, and bring prosperity to the country.

He was not a mere banker, but closely identified with sound enterprises, which have built up the Empire State and developed the resources of the Republic. He was a man to be respected, to be looked up to, and his career, as it seems to me, is one that may well be studied to advantage by the youth of his race and his country. The Hebrew race has undoubtedly given to the world more of the most extraordinary instances of great wealth, but, at the same time, it had produced many of the greatest philanthropists the world has ever known.

In this respect, Mr. Seligman resembled such men as George W. Childs, ever ready to aid those willing to help themselves, succor the distressed, and freely contributing not only to charities, but in all questions requiring generosity and public spirit. He was an honored Republican, believing in the principles of the party of progress, and the party whose principles carry comfort and contentment to American homes.

It is difficult to sum up in a few words such men as Mr. Seligman. He was a man who, by his example, as well as his action, benefited the community of which he was an honored member, and his death will be greatly regretted, not only by those who knew him intimately, but the whole community, because his demise will be a real loss to them. Our wealth of humanity is not so great, even in this great city, that we can afford to lose many such citizens.

E. B. HARPER.

From MR. WM. L. STRONG, President Central National Bank.

Over one-third of a century has passed since I first made the acquaintance of Jesse Seligman, and during all these years my personal relations with him have been intimate, both in the business and charitable world, as well as in politics, and I have always found him a true American gentleman, although of Hebrew persuasion. His character and principles could be emulated by any nationality. He was truly the peer of any man, and the country of his adoption is better by his having lived in it.

Respectfully yours,

W. L. STRONG.

From Mr. S. KAKELES, Sexton Temple Emanu-El.

During the war, when there was much suffering, caused by the absence of the bread-winners, who were on the battle field, Mr. Seligman frequently gave me sums of money and orders for coal, to be given to worthy families that came to my notice, stipulating that not less than \$5.00 should be given in a single case.

S. KAKELES.

The Funeral.

The body of Mr. Seligman was brought on in a special train which left California on Thursday and reached New York Monday night. It was accompanied by the widow, sons and daughters of the deceased, and the party was met at Albany by Mr. James Seligman and other members of the family. On the arrival of the train at the Grand Central Depot, there were in waiting the full Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and a large number of relatives and friends, who escorted the remains to Temple Emanu-El, the family going to their home, 2 E. 46th Street. It had been intended to have a mask taken by the eminent sculptor, Moses Ezekiel of Rome, who is at present in New York, to be used in carving a figure of Mr. Seligman, but the operation was postponed.

The funeral services were held in Temple Emanu-El on Wednesday morning. The Reader's desk was draped in black, and upon the platform were seated 150 children from the Orphan Asylum, most of them little tots, whose rosy cheeks and cheerful looks betokened the care that is taken of them.

The auditorium of the building was pretty well taken up by the members and relatives of the different branches of the Seligman family and by representatives of the following organizations, which had asked the privilege of taking part: Trustees of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, Directors of the United Hebrew Charities, of the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Montefiore Home, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm, General Committee of the I. O. B. B., Purim Association, Seligman Solomon Society, Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Mount Sinai Hospital, Jewish Ministers' Association, Baron de Hirsch Fund Officers, Y.M.H.A., the Hebrew Free School, Aguilar Free Library, the Educational Alliance, the Louis Down-Town Sabbath School, Cantors' Association, and Lebanon Hospital.

The arrangements at the Temple were in charge of a committee consisting of M. H. Moses, Chairman, and Louis Stern, S. M. Schafer and Jacob F. Bamberger. Thanks to the close attention in advance to all the details, on the part of the Chairman, there was little confusion in spite of the vast assemblage present, within and without the building.

The pall-bearers were : Hon. Seth Low, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. Henry Rice, Mr. John A. Stewart, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Genl. Horace Porter, Mr. Lewis May, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mr. Emanuel Lehman, Mr. Thomas Dolan, Mr. Louis Gans, Hon. John Wanamaker, Hon. Carl Schurz, Mr. Chas. L. Bernheim, Col. John J. McCook, Mr. Abraham Wolff, Mr. D. Willis James, Mr. A. D. Juillard, C. C. Beaman, Mr. Edwin Einstein, Col. William L. Strong, Hon. William Walter Phelps, Mr. Hyman Blum, Mr. Myer Stern, Gen'l Benjamin F. Tracy, Hon. William M. Evarts, Mr. Edward Lauterbach, Mr. James McCreery, Hon. Myer S. Isaacs, Mr. John Crosby Brown, Dr. H. Baar, Mr. Julius Goldman, Mr. A. S. Solomons, Mr. James H. Hoffman, Mr. J. Hood Wright, Mr. Chas. Cramp, Col. F. D. Grant, Judge John F. Dillon.

The musical portion of the service was beautifully and impressively rendered by the Cantor and the choir. As the pall-bearers marched up to the vestibule to receive the remains and accompany them into the Temple, an adagio by Tschai-kowsky was sweetly rendered by Mr. Victor Herbert on the 'cello, and after the casket was set down, Rev. Wm. Sparger, the Cantor, assisted by the choir, sang *Shivisi*. Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman then spoke as follows :

FUNERAL SERMON OF DR. SILVERMAN.

"I come to bury Jesse Seligman not to praise him. We come together to-day, not to eulogize merely, not to glorify our beloved dead, and thereby ourselves, but simply to take part as servants of God in the triumphal march from earth to heaven. I call this procession triumphal, because it commemorates the victory of a true life over the annihilation of death.

"A true life never ends. Its voice only is hushed, its earthly casement only is corrupted. We mourn the silence of that sweet, pathetic, eloquent voice; we mourn the loss of that stately, grand figure; we mourn the absence of that majestic and magnetic personality; we grieve the loss of that potentiality that might yet have become actual, but we never despairingly cry out: 'The end has come; all is over; vain is life.'

"Those who do not understand will say Jesse Seligman is dead and gone forever. To us, it seems as if he has but begun a grander existence, a sublimer life.

"Can it be that God sent a soul like his on earth in vain? Can it be that that soul lived and acted amongst us to no purpose? Can it be that the scintillations of his mind were only like evanescent flashes of a summer's night, that the emotions of his soul rose and fell without purpose as the billows of the sea? Did not rather his thought quicken the thoughts of others, and his heart's beat excite pulsation in the hearts of others? His soul in truth has come in such close touch with the souls of thousands as to have ingrafted its virtues on them. He transplanted much of his higher, better self into his kinsmen, his friends, his colleagues, associates—the world. I would almost say, that, even while he lived, part of his soul transmigrated into the bodies of others. He cannot be entirely dead who thus lives on in his own generation, and will live on in posterity. He cannot be dead who has lived so sublimely as to leave a great lustre behind. He cannot be annihilated who has immortalized himself in an institution which his mind and his heart have inspired and aided materially to bring to a proud consummation. Such a view of this great life brings to mind the words of the poet: 'I know that, though dead, I have never died.'

"A life that is beyond the power of death, is beyond the scope of eulogy. It needs no words of man to bring it to recognition. It speaks for itself and commands attention without seeking to gain favor. No words can improve its beauty or its power. As well try to tint the rainbow, or add color to the setting sun, perfume the fresh rose or accompany the song of the birds, as to portray the essence of a great soul.

"There are some lives, like that of Jesse Seligman which are subjects for the poet; they are nature's true poems, poems which interpret the simplicity and weakness of childhood, the strength and modesty of superior manhood. The souls of such men move with an almost faultless rhythm, through all the intricacies of life and its various relations.

"You have certainly seen superior souls in children, which were but the seed that later flower into a noble maturity. And whether you study the man under his parental roof, or at his own domestic hearth in the midst of his beloved family, or in the social circle, or the commercial world, or amongst the poor and the orphan, or in the House of God, you will always find a great soul, a noble mind, a warm and charitable heart; you will always find truth unvarnished, sterling integrity, humility before God, modesty and simplicity before man, and, above all, a feeling of equality with all his fellow-men. Such the world has found in Jesse Seligman.

"But some of us whom it was privileged to come closer to him, have found more in him than merely the good man—the great financier. We have found more in him than merely the friend of the poor, the father of the orphan, vastly more than merely the ethical man. We have found in him—the *representative Jew*.

"I do not mean to say that he was a better man simply because of remaining a Jew, but that he thereby demonstrated that he possessed, in addition to all his other estimable virtues, the courage of his religious conviction. He was permeated by the faith of his fathers, and manifested much of the idealism of his ancestors. To carry such an idealism into this material world of ours gives evidence of a greatness of soul that is seldom met. And to maintain a consistent, religious life, in spite of all the allurements of the great commercial and social world, betrays somewhat the spirit of a manly heroism.

"Just as his frank, open face, with its benign and fatherly smile, was a constant reproach to all untruth, indirection and injustice, so his heroic soul, his religious faith, his consistent creed and deed, were a constant protest against every form of intolerance.

"This fact made of him not only a Jew—some would claim

him a Christian for it, others a Mohammedan, others a Buddhist—it really made of him a true American. As such, he lived loyal to his country in all his relations to her, and as such he died.

“But, besides success, honor and fame, a man must have some comfort in this life. Where did our deceased brother find his? He knew too well the value of money not to be always cognizant of its utter worthlessness to obtain the true comforts of life. It was no special pride of his to be known throughout the world and to be a power in the land. There is no true comfort in all the things that can be bought. But wherein lay his comfort? Was it not in the love of his family, of his kinsmen, of his friends, of the world? You know how he was beloved; you know how you all loved him; you know that this demonstration is but the outpouring of our love for the man and all that god-like character that was in him. And you know, too, that love cannot be bought. There lies its great worth. It has no price; it can only be gained by love. Many rich men have gone down to a nameless grave unhonored and unsung. The heart is a citadel that can only be taken by another heart. And so great was Jesse Seligman's love for truth, goodness, his fellow-man, that he became enshrined in the hearts of all that knew him or knew of him.

“From thousands of hearts there comes this one word of love. Mothers repeat his name with affection and teach it to their lisping babes; the poor linger affectionately on the memory of his unknown goodness; the invalids on their couches speak of him to one another with the sweets of love and respect.

And these children here, and thousands of others like them who had learned to regard him as a father, pay in silence their tribute of love. From these young hearts and from this vast assembly there ascend angels of love to guide his way with seraphic music from earth to heaven.

May God receive his soul! May He enshrine it with the love of his fellow-men, and place it in the great galaxy of all the immortals! Amen.”

“Cast thy burden upon the Lord” and “Parting and Meeting” were sung by the quartette, composed of Miss

Fanny Hirsch, Mrs. A. B. Hills, and Messrs. C. Fritsch and C. Blum. Rev. Dr. Gottheil then delivered the funeral address :

ORATION OF DR. GOTTHEIL.

"The complaint of Isaiah, the Seer, that "the righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart, and merciful men are taken away, and none considereth," cannot be raised against us, at least not at this time. For of a surety we are laying to heart deeply that this righteous man is lost to us, and we are considering most earnestly the mournful fact that this merciful soul has been taken from our midst. And not only we who are of his religious fellowship, but, as this representative assembly testifies, the whole city considers the death of this Israelite citizen a public calamity. Nay, long before the fatal stroke fell, whilst yet only reports of his shattered health vexed our ears, or saw his benignant face grow wan and worn, and show clear signs of internal ravages, we trembled, and, with anxious looks, asked ourselves : Can it be that the summons has gone forth which none can gainsay, none disobey, and that soon 'his place shall know him no more ?' And many a silent prayer rose up to Heaven from hearts he has made happy, that the well-beloved may yet be spared to us.

For it needed not that Death should fold him in his dark pall to make us see the light that dwelt in his kindly, generous nature. We knew all the time what a benediction his presence amongst us was - knew all the time the worth of his life to suffering humanity, what hopes would sink with him into his grave. We were aware of the energy of benevolence and the patience in well-doing that were hidden behind his gentle face and pleasing manners ! Oh, how comforting it is to remember, now that he is gone from us, that we did honor him as he deserved !

Although no office bearer of this congregation, he was one of our "Senators" by natural right and appointment, and we would never have thought of deciding any important question without consulting him. Who that knew this Jesse Seligman, and had a spark of manhood in him, could have caused him a moment's displeasure, since he himself was incapable of doing

so to the humblest of his fellow-men ? Who that enjoyed the prerogative of his friendship would not sooner have lashed himself than done or said anything that might even seem wanting in respect, let alone imply an affront to him ?

If any such conflict arose in us, it was not of his provoking. For when did this man ask for anything that was not, and more than it, rightly his own ? When demand anything that was not gladly conceded ? Even when he felt it his duty to insist on his opinion, he did it in such a modest, such an amiable manner, that it was easy to his opponents to yield gracefully. I sometimes thought, in such cases, if truth and right are not on Jesse's side, they ought to be there, and blush that they are not. I seldom saw, in my long experience, a leader commanding such loyalty of followers without ever making them feel the authority which he possessed.

Speak of the right man in the right place ! If a voice from heaven had chosen the man that was to be father and mother both to the parentless, the choice could not have been more perfect. Our blessed foster-home out on the hill was not his second home ; it was part of his first, his family home—so near, so ever-present was it to his heart.

He reminds one of the good Archbishop of Vienna. When Johan Sobieski, king of Poland in the seventeenth century, raised the siege of that city, and forced the Turkish army to beat a hasty retreat, the liberated people poured through the gates and fell upon the deserted camp in search of food and plunder. The Archbishop was amongst them, and for awhile gazed upon the scattered multitude before him ; then he saw a number of deserted children that had been left behind, and said : ' What shall be my part of the spoils ? ' Opening wide his arms, he cried : ' Come, ye poor little ones, ye shall be my share of the spoils.' So did Jesse Seligman. Though deeply interested in political life, he left civic, parliamentary and diplomatic honors he might have aspired to, to others. He chose the orphan's home for the field where he would gather his laurels. They adorn his head ; they surround his name in the annals of mercy in this city. In the days of sickness and languor, the sight of the little gray jacket or frock seemed to rekindle the waning flame of his life,

and when nothing else would interest him, the Asylum would

We call Death the universal leveler, and place as symbol a scythe in his hand. But is this quite just? All men are not alike in death; nay, the essential difference between the good man and the bad, the selfish and the unselfish, the lovely and the unlovely, only appears in its full significance at scenes like the present. Only the dust is laid to dust by death; the true being of man he lifts on high, and calls around it all loyal hearts to do him homage. Death says to-day: Behold a man, behold a friend of men behold a heart that loved to do good, and loved it best when done by stealth and never found to be fame.

Behold a man of substance, whose possessions did not and could not attack his inborn humility, who acknowledged and served his God in his latter days of great prosperity, as he did in the former days of his scarcity. Hold his exit from this city to his entry, as he loved to describe it himself, and you can judge for yourself what kind of life needs must connect the two points. And in that life Temple Emanu-El played no mean part. Jesse Seligman loved the place where he went to meet his God, and in the assembly of his brethren to worship Him in the manner of his forefathers. Dear, beloved, honored brother, with aching hearts we take our leave of thee. There are not a few here to-day who were united with thee in the bonds of friends from the early days of struggling manhood to the triumphal day of thy death. How they shall miss thee! How we all shall miss thee! But God, the Lord of life and death, is just; we may not murmur at His decree. Come thou in peace to thy resting-place. Thy pure soul has already been gathered to the eternal house of God, not made by hands, where it receives the recompense of all the good thou hast done here."

Dr. Gottheil ended by a brief, but very touching appeal to the family, that if he does not say much of their grief, it is because he deems it too sacred to be spoken of at this public occasion, and he especially emphasized the sympathy which the congregation feels for Mr. James Seligman, whom every-

body loves and respects, and whose long services and close attachment to the Temple are beyond all praise.

The family and friends then passed out through the centre aisle, preceded by the pall bearers and the body, the congregation meanwhile retaining their seats at the request of Dr. Gottheil, to avoid confusion.

The funeral cortege went down Fifth Avenue, the Trustees of the Orphan Asylum, the 150 children and the members of the Seligman Solomon Society escorting it on foot as far as Twenty-third Street.

Three large ferry-boats were required to convey the carriages across the river. At the cemetery—Salem Fields—the services were very brief. Dr. Silverman gave a prayer in English, Rev. Mr. Sparger, the cantor, read the *Kaddish* in Hebrew and English, and Dr. Gottheil offered a final prayer as the body was lifted into the magnificent mausoleum. The immediate members of the family then entered it, and remained alone for a few moments with the body of their loved one, and then went to their homes. Others who were present were admitted to the vault, and took away with them sprays of the violets with which the coffin had been covered.

An awning had been placed about the tomb to shield those present from the rays of the sun, but it was not ample for the large crowd that was present, among whom was a delegation from the Russian-American Hebrew Association, who wished to assist in the last rites of one who had done so much for them and their brethren.

Services were held at the family residence on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Resolutions.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

Tribute to the memory of its deceased President,

JESSE SELIGMAN,

at the Annual Meeting held at the Asylum, April 29th, 1894.

Bowed in sorrow, and grief-stricken by the irreparable loss which the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York has sustained in the death of its President, Mr. Jesse Seligman, its directors, patrons and members, assembled at the Asylum, pursuant to a call for their annual meeting have adjourned the proceedings as a testimony of their respect, and have re assembled in order to place on record what must needs be an inadequate tribute to the memory of him to whose loving devotion, untiring energy and unflagging interest, more than to all other causes combined, the success of this Society and the faithful performance of the philanthropic and benevolent work which it has undertaken, have been due.

In the earlier days of the Society, when it assumed the task not only of caring for the orphan, but of ministering to the needs of the indigent and unfortunate, the self-imposed duty would have exceeded its ability to sustain, except for his wise counsel as a director, which he became as early as 1859.

His election to the Presidency in 1876, an office which he has held uninterruptedly since that time, provided a leadership for this body so excellent, so intensely earnest and so eminently qualified, that we his associates had but to follow his inspiring example to insure what we can without vanity record as the most successful charitable work accomplished by any similar institution.

The increasing responsibilities of his business, far-reaching and important as it was, his obligations to society at large, whose demands upon a man of his prominence were great,

and his devotion to his religion, in which he was ever a sincere, devout and loyal believer, were subordinated by him to the increasing duties attendant upon his Presidency.

In bearing witness to the noble qualities of heart and mind he possessed, and in expressing our admiration and gratitude for the many deeds of benevolence and goodness which characterized his life, we speak not only as his associates but on behalf of thousands of men and women in this community, graduates of our Asylum, who found in him a father—men who became magnificently equipped for the battle of life while inmates of the institution; and women who now, while happily fondling their own children, recall the days when, in their childhood, they were protected and cared for, will stand at his bier, mingling their tears with those of his family in sacred grief for him to whose benefaction their present happy lot is due.

To keep within our proper province, we limit this expression of our regard to those attributes of the man which were apparent in the work in which we were permitted to assist.

The community at large, speaking universally, will bear tribute to his exalted worth as a citizen, to his honesty, his probity, the warmth of his affection, his sincerity and his sweet simplicity. For, while standing prominent and pre-eminent among men, his entire life was distinguished by his singular modesty and forbearance.

To his afflicted family we extend our sympathy and condolence, knowing that their sad bereavement will find solace in the unblemished memory of one who, while rendering most worthily and devotedly to them his services as a husband, a father and a brother, could, and did, render loyal and effectual service to the community of which he was a member, to the nation, of which he was a most distinguished and patriotic citizen, and to the needy and suffering wherever they required his generous help.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH,
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
SIEGMUND J. BACH,
Committee.

TEMPLE-EMANU-EL.

Fifth Avenue, corner Forty-third Street, N. Y.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El, held April 25th, 1894, the following minute was offered by Mr. Lewis May, president :

The sad intelligence has reached this Board of the sudden death of Mr. Jesse Seligman, at Coronado Beach, San Diego, Cal., on April 23d, 1894. He had left this city only a few days previously, in order to seek renewed vigor in different surroundings. Though knowing the precarious state of his health, none of his friends believed the end to be so near. The blow which has now struck them is thus doubly severe.

In recording this mournful event, the Trustees of Temple Emanu-El wish not only to express the feelings which they, in common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, experience at the loss of one who was so identified with the best and most laudable interests of his people. They desire to place on record their admiration for the many sterling qualities which have made the name of Jesse Seligman beloved and respected by all who knew him. Born in Bavaria in the year 1827, he came to this country in 1842. Enticed here by that love of free action and the free exercise of one's powers, which he ever treasured so highly, by an intense devotion to the interests of the business of which he was the head, he has made the name which he bore honored and trusted throughout the mercantile world. He has aided in rearing up a business, the history of which is associated with the history of his adopted country. In questions affecting the great monetary interests of the United States his advice was oftentimes sought and his words heeded with attention.

But those who knew Mr. Seligman only as the head of a great banking house, knew not half the man. The other side of him, who has now gone from our midst, was developed in the sacred precincts where religion and charity hold sway. His love of the faith in which he was born and bred was fervid and whole-souled ; but to it was added a broadness of vision and of thought which his intercourse with the world at large had produced.

Temple Emanu-El has lost in Mr. Seligman one of its oldest and most constant worshipers. As the weekly service came around, he was never absent from his place. Emanu-El's prosperity was dear to his heart. His deeply religious nature loved to find in the Temple a second home, and to this second home he became attached with all the fibres of his being. Though he never held office, he was often called in to give his counsel in matters which affected the life of the congregation. In conflicts of opinion which arose—as they must arise in the councils of a body such as ours—his counsel was lovingly followed. It was always on the side of peace and in the interests of a righteous adjustment of conflicting claims. Our common worship will lose a touch of beauty, now that his head is not there bowed in reverence before the Seat of Mercy.

It is difficult for me to express what the death of Mr. Seligman means to me personally. Associated with him in various ways during a period of more than forty years, his loss is the loss of a brother. From out of this continued intercourse there has accrued such a measure of reminiscences which now crowd in upon me, as to make my tongue fail to give utterance to what my heart feels. But not only as President of this congregation have my relations with Mr. Seligman been so close; our social relations have extended over the same period of time. It was my privilege to know him personally during these many years, as few others have known him, and to learn how sincere and true-hearted he was as a friend and companion.

Those who knew Mr. Seligman best will remember him most dearly as the almoner of the gifts a kindly Providence had placed in his giving. Many of us have sat for years with him in the management of our various charities. There was not one which he did not help, not only by gifts, but by the personal devotion of a heart which beat for the poor and the lowly. He was a veritable father to the orphan; nothing was more touching than to see the time and strength which he gave to our Asylum. As President of that institution, he has done more than any one to raise it to its present excellence. His attention to these duties had become a religious observ-

ance. Summer and winter always found him at his place; and even when away from the city, he made it possible to be at the head of this, his larger family, as regularly and as punctually as when near at hand.

When events so happened as to bring our unfortunate brethren from Russia in such quantities, as to tax to the utmost our own resources for taking care of them, Mr. Seligman was among the first and the foremost to come to their aid. As Treasurer of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, he most judiciously controlled the immense amounts which passed through that Committee's hands—at times allowing his business interests to stand back in view of the demands made upon him in the care of his Russian brethren.

Of his many other charities, who shall speak? There was hardly a public or a private need to the alleviating of which he did not contribute generously and with his whole heart. No one called upon Mr. Seligman in vain; and they will feel his loss most severely who have received of his bounty in the quiet and unassuming way in which he delighted to give.

Personally, Mr. Seligman was of so genial and straightforward a character as to assure him a most hearty welcome wherever he went. Simple and unassuming in his tastes, he was one of those men who have made the world richer by having lived. A tender husband and a loving father, he had all the qualities which go to make a beautiful manhood. He lived in the fear of God and in the love of his fellow-men. To his family, whom he has left to mourn his loss at a time when they might well have hoped to see him for many years in the active employment of his faculties, we would tender our respectful and loving sympathy. We would not enter into their grief at this moment further than to assure them of how much we mourn in the passing away of Mr. Seligman the loss of a great and good man, an ardent citizen and a faithful communal worker.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital, held on Sunday, April 29, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Almighty in His infinite wisdom has called from us our beloved friend, Jesse Seligman, whose benevolent disposition, broad philanthropy and sterling character not only endeared him to us, but inspired all his fellow-citizens with feelings of admiration and respect ; and

Whereas, we feel keenly the loss of one whose helping hand and wise counsels were ever prompt and ready in the hour of need of every worthy cause ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathy in their sad loss, which is shared by the whole community, in which the deceased was a prominent figure.

Resolved, That, as a mark of our esteem, we attend the funeral in a body, and that we forward a copy of these resolutions to the sorrowing family.

MARCUS M. MARKS,
Honorary Secretary.

HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At a meeting of the officers and managers of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, held at the Institution on April 29, 1894, it was

Resolved, That we place on our minutes a record of our deepest sympathy for the great loss that the public, and more especially the widows and the orphans, have sustained by the demise of our friend and co-worker in the behests of charity and benevolence, Jesse Seligman, late president of our sister charity, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum ;

That, as a mark of respect, we will attend his funeral and forward a copy hereof to his bereaved family.

MORRIS GOODHART, *President.*

MONTEFIORE HOME.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montefiore Home called this day to take official recognition of the death of Jesse Seligman, it was resolved :

Whereas, we have heard with feelings of the profoundest sorrow of the death of our friend and leader in philanthropy, Jesse Seligman, and while we fully recognize our inability to

add a single leaf to the crown of laurel that the civilized world has bestowed on him as one of its greatest philanthropists, yet we desire to place on record the sentiments that actuate us ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we mourn with the entire community the loss of one that, by his devotion, generosity and self-sacrifice, has endeared himself to his fellow-men in every station of life.

Resolved, That we tender to our co-worker in charity, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, our condolence in the great loss it has sustained by the death of Jesse Seligman.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family the assurances of our most heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be sent to the grief-stricken family.

LOUIS GANS, *Acting President*.

April 29th, 1894.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

NEW YORK, *May 1st, 1894.*

The Executive Committee of the United Hebrew Charities, in behalf of the members of that organization, desire to place on record their heartfelt grief at the loss that the city has sustained in the demise of the late Jesse Seligman.

They recognize his career as that of a patriotic citizen, a genial gentleman, a true hearted Israelite, a benevolent and intelligent member of the community. For many years at the head of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, always deeply interested in the welfare of the thousands of orphans housed within the walls of the Asylum, he was, from the inception of this Society, its generous patron, ready to assist its work in purse and person, always heartily co-operating with its officers in devising means for the welfare of the poor. The committee recall with special gratitude his hearty assistance in the recent Emergency Fund collection. In conveying to his bereaved family the regret with which this Society and kindred organizations feel his loss, they record

their unqualified respect and admiration for the noble life thus closed.

In Jesse Seligman the cause of charity has lost one of its most generous and intelligent advocates. He knew no distinction of race or class. Sympathizing naturally with the distressed among his brethren in creed, his heart beat as warmly for the suffering of any other confession. His was a broad manhood that recognized the good in all true men and dignified humanity by constant liberality.

HENRY RICE, *President*.

I. S. ISAACS, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE No. 1

Independent Order B'ne B'rith.

Resolved, That District Grand Lodge No. 1, of the Independent Order of B'ne B'rith, has learned with profound regret of the death of Jesse Seligman, and, together with all our co-religionists, mourn his loss. His genial disposition, his simplicity and modesty, his sterling qualities of a man, his unostentatious demeanor, and his many deeds of charity and philanthropy, have endeared him to our people. His participation in every movement inaugurated for the alleviation of the suffering of those of our co-religionists who have been driven from foreign lands to our country for a home and asylum, and his identification, either as an ardent member or official, with our philanthropic institutions, has been of such a nature as to make his loss one that will be deeply felt in this direction; and in his death our co-religionists have lost a great and beneficent leader.

Resolved, That the General Committee of this Grand Lodge attend the funeral exercises of the deceased in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

WILLIAM A. GANS,
JOSHUA KANTROWITZ,
DR. S. B. WOLFE.

PURIM ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Purim Association, held on April 28th, 1894, the President announced the death of Mr. Jesse Seligman, President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the members of the Purim Association learn with profound regret of the death of Mr. Jesse Seligman, whose devotion to the cause of charity and benevolence, no less than his distinction as a citizen, endeared him to the community.

Resolved, That his active participation in the management of the great charity identified with his name, has ranked him among those "who love their fellow-men," and whose example is precious and inspiring.

Resolved, That in Jesse Seligman the Jews of the United States are called upon to mourn the loss of a leader whose heart beat quickly in response to the cry of the suffering, and who was ever ready to succor the oppressed—a man of refined and gentle manners, of patriotic impulses, of exemplary and useful life, worthy of the high place he maintained among his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the Purim Association tender to the sorrowing widow and children of Mr. Seligman their sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That the members of this Association attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of the foregoing be duly engrossed and transmitted to Mrs. Seligman.

M. H. MOSES, *President*.

M. HERRMAN, *Secretary*.

LADIES' AUXILIARY SOCIETY, H. O. A.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directresses of the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, held the 30th day of April, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of Jesse Seligman, the highly esteemed and honored President of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.

Resolved, That by his death the community at large has lost a useful member, our institution and its inmates a valued benefactor, and our Society a dear and cherished friend.

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and published in the press of this city, and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased as an expression of our appreciation of his worth, and of our sympathy with them in their affliction.

Mrs. JACOB BOOKMAN, *President*.

Mrs. LOUIS LAVANBURG, *Hon. Secretary*.

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, held April 29th, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Almighty in His wisdom has taken unto Himself Jesse Seligman, whose noble deeds and exemplary character shed lustre on his race and on all that surrounded him, we deem it our duty to place on record our high appreciation of the virtues and amiable qualities of this philanthropist, whose catholic charity embraced all creeds; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of one who has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of this institution, and we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family, who have lost a devoted husband and father; the directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum a wise, indefatigable presiding officer, leader and colleague, and the orphans a tender and generous sympathizer.

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral in a body; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and copies thereof transmitted to the grief-stricken family and to the directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

CHARLES L. BERNHEIM,
GUSTAVUS A. GOLDSMITH,
JOEL E. HYAMS,
I. ALBERT ENGLEHART,
Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, held at the Rooms, May 1st, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

News has reached us of the death of Jesse Seligman, a man who combined the noblest characteristics of the American and the Jew. Of humble parentage, he, by the exercise of indomitable courage and energy, raised himself to affluence, and made his name known throughout the world. Then, from his abundance, he gave to relieve the wants of others, and by the exercise of the grander virtues of charity and philanthropy, made the world his home—his brothers, all mankind. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss that we, in common with Judaism and humanity, have sustained; and as a proof of our esteem for the distinguished dead, we spread these resolutions on our minutes, and cause them to be published in the public press.

JULIUS LEVY, *Vice-President*.

FALK YOUNKER, *Secretary*.

SELIGMAN SOLOMON SOCIETY.

The Society met in special session April 30th, to take action upon the death of its lamented friend and benefactor, Jesse Seligman.

It was the wish of all present that the Society attend the public funeral in a body. It was further resolved to hold a Memorial Service on May 7th, exclusively for the members of the Society, so that each might give voice to his grief at the loss of one so dear to all.

This memorial service recorded *verbatim*, stands upon the minute book of the Society as its humble tribute to his sacred memory. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take Jesse Seligman unto himself away from his family, from us his wards, and from his sphere of usefulness here,

Resolved, That in him the world beheld the type of highest manhood, the state its most loyal citizen, the religion of our fathers its best disciple—one who truly lived in the likeness of God, and philanthropic charity—to the widow, the fatherless, the persecuted, the outcast, the wanderer upon the face of the earth—a tireless champion.

Resolved, That his pure example is graven upon the lives of us, his foster-children, and that we shall strive to live and to do with all our hearts as did he, our noble benefactor.

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss, and shall forever cherish his memory.

LEBANON LODGE, I. O. B. B.

At the meeting of Lebanon Lodge No. 9, Independent Order B'ne B'rith, held on May 17th, 1894, the following tribute to the memory of Jesse Seligman was unanimously adopted :

“There are moments in the life of individuals and nations when they stand nearer the Divine presence than at other times and when the course of fate calls them to a contemplation of the ways of divine Providence.

Such a moment of contemplation is furnished by the death of Jesse Seligman, a man of our race, of our own flesh and blood, and we think the time is opportune to pause in our pressure onward and profit by the lesson of the hour.

The appearance of a man of note on the stage of life, is one not of daily occurrence. Nature seems to have stored an immense fund of vital energy whenever she forms a man of genius, a great warrior, a towering moral creation, an inventor and benefactor of the human race.

Jesse Seligman was one of those marked by Providence to illuminate the noblest elements of humanity. A self-made man, he grasped the wheel of fortune, and as merchant and banker became one of the first of the land. His moral character was equal to the highest standard and type, his honesty of purpose and action remains unchallenged. His qualities of heart, his sympathy with his fellow-men, have been fully acknowledged, and placed him among the benefactors of man.

He was a true Israelite. Surrounded by great wealth and

associations with the noblest citizens of this land, men who wielded the destiny of this country, he remained through all this alluring connection a true son of Israel. He remained true and faithful to the old genius of Judah as a faithful leader, an unflinching co-religionist. Though he was no member of our Order, he was one of us in sentiment and purpose. His charities have not all seen the light of day, but those around him and nearest to him in works of benevolence testify that his hand was always open to give and to bestow. He carried out the principles of our Brotherhood, guided by a spirit of love and righteousness. All our sacred duties were fulfilled by him by intuition, and we may justly claim him as one of us whose career as Israelite, man and virtuous citizen sanction fully the post-mortem honor we now desire to bestow upon his memory, and to inscribe his imperishable name upon the records of Lebanon Lodge.

This is not idle adulation but a work of love and duty.

What he was to us as Israelites, to the oppressed and suffering children of poverty and want, is inscribed in golden letters in the heart of the noble charities of this great city.

During the War of the Rebellion his financial aid did more than armies. He fortified and maintained the credit of our struggling Union, until there was not in the entire world a country whose credit stood higher than that of our country.

Respected, beloved, honored and sincerely regretted, he answered his Maker's call and joined the great and good men of Israel that live in our memory.

To this man's memory we members of Lebanon Lodge thus bring our mite of tribute.

To us and our brethren his name will remain a type of true manhood, virtue and honor. He honored our race and it is meet that our race shall honor him. We all may emulate his example, and when we pass away in the course of time, may we remember the beautiful words of Bileam when he spake : *Tomos nafshi mos jeshorem us'he achrisi comohu.* "May I die the death of the just, and may my death be like his."

Attest :

THEO. A. KOHN, *President.*
S. HAMBURGER, *Secretary.*

DR. S. WATERMAN,
P. W. FRANK,
H. BROMBERG,
Committee.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Russian-American Hebrew Association, held at the Hebrew Institute, on Sunday, April 30th, 1894.

Resolved, That this Association has heard of the death of Jesse Seligman with great sorrow and regret.

Resolved, That the virtues and noble qualities of the late deceased, his patriotism and philanthropy, his broad-mindedness and modesty, have endeared him to the hearts of the American people in general and his co-religionists in particular.

Resolved, That the Russian immigrants have lost in Jesse Seligman a staunch friend and strong protector, one who, with warm heart and open hand, was always ready to assist the needy and lowly among them, and to help them in becoming good and useful citizens of the country of their adoption; and be it further

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee, to consist of himself, the Vice-President and three directors, to attend the funeral of the late departed; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family of the deceased and that as a further mark of respect the meeting do now adjourn.

(Signed),
ADOLPH M. RADIN, *President*.
ISIDORE D. MORRISON, *Vice-Pres.*

MICHAEL GINZBURG,
JACOB PHILLIPS,
J. D. EISENSTEIN.

Committee.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Technical Institute, held May 13th, 1894. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the death of Jesse Seligman the Hebrew Technical Institute mourns the loss of a most interested and devoted member and friend; therefore,

Resolved, That it is a simple but just tribute to his memory to record our high appreciation of his character and life. To the community at large, his name was the equivalent for honor

and integrity, and those whose privilege it was to be associated with him admired and loved him for his admirable qualities of heart and mind, for his generous instincts and timely and appropriate advice. Until recently a member of the Board, and up to the time of his death an active member of the Society, he had its aims and mission thoroughly at heart, and no more regrettable loss can be sustained by the Hebrew Technical Institute than that occasioned by the death of its friend and helper, Jesse Seligman.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our condolence in this bereavement, and cause an engrossed copy of these resolutions to be presented to them as a slight but visible evidence of our sympathy.

(Signed) JAMES H. HOFFMAN, *President*.
JOS. WETZLER, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, held on Tuesday, May 22d, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

It is with profound sorrow that we are called upon to record the death of Mr. Jesse Seligman, an esteemed associate in this Board of Trustees, and for many years a personal friend to every member.

From the incorporation of our Institute, the interest of Mr. Seligman in everything pertaining to its welfare was conspicuous and sincere. Wise in counsel, public-spirited as a citizen, and liberal in promoting whatever commended itself to his judgment, his name has become so identified with many of our city's noblest charities that his loss will be mourned by many who have enjoyed the benefit of his generous sympathy and benevolence.

We desire to enter this minute upon our records, and forward a copy to his bereaved family, with the expression of our sincere condolence.

(Signed) WM. A. WHELOCK, *President*.
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, *Secretary*.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE BARON DE HIRSCH
FUND.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, held on Sunday, April 29th, 1894, the following minute in memory of Jesse Seligman, late Treasurer of the Fund, was unanimously adopted :

The Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund mourn the loss of their esteemed and beloved colleague, Jesse Seligman, who has been Trustee and Treasurer of the Fund since its organization, and whose personality so essentially aided in the initiation and direction of its work.

To a sense of the public sorrow upon the death of Mr. Seligman, identified as he was for a generation with the progress of our city and its great charities and enterprises, there is added our individual grief as friends and associates.

Our departed colleague possessed the rare combination of tact, sagacity, kindness and fidelity to principle. His counsel was wise and timely; his interest in humanitarian work was sincere and profound, while his good judgment and temperament always fitted him for prompt and wise decision, no less than for clear appreciation of the duty to conciliate and harmonize conflicting views, giving to the cause of benevolence the inestimable benefit of his great experience and business capacity. These qualities, which claimed for him universal respect and affection, he displayed in a high degree as a Trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. New questions involving the direction and success of the Fund addressed themselves to his earnest and prudential study, and were patiently solved.

He was a firm believer in the future of the Russian emigrant Jew, of those innate good qualities which in a short time would raise him above the level to which he had been forced by a cruel government, and thus enable him to become a devoted citizen of our free and happy land.

It was this intense feeling of patriotism and confidence that cheered those who were oftentimes inclined to despondency, because of the magnitude and vicissitudes of the heavy charge

laid upon the Trustees of the Fund, and gave them abiding hope, now thankfully realized.

He was kind and sympathetic to all men. To those who were in misfortune he was especially devoted, and to them he gave the fullest share of his sympathetic attention and generous help. This was apparent not only in his active participation in the work of this Fund, in his devotion to the welfare of the orphan children, but in the innumerable acts of benevolence he performed.

The goodness of his heart was mirrored in his genial face, and he attracted to whatever cause he espoused the hearty co-operation of others who were inspired by his enthusiasm for good his untiring energy and hopefulness.

The community of which he was so eminent a member, the city with whose development he was so prominently identified, and the country to which he was able to render such patriotic service, have all reason to be grateful for the exemplary life and distinguished services of Jesse Seligman.

Our appreciation of the loss sustained by Mr. Seligman's death cannot be fittingly manifested at this time, for it is yet too recent and too overwhelming.

It is a consolation, however, that he had almost attained fulness of years, and surely the acquirement of happiness rarely accorded to man, which was made possible by the love of a devoted wife and family, the good-will and respect of his fellow-citizens, and the consciousness that he had freely given of his well-earned store to aid his suffering fellow-beings.

We extend our heartfelt sympathies to his grief-stricken wife and children, united with the hope that they will find consolation in the noble career, resplendent with high ideals and excellent deeds, which will ever enshrine the memory of their beloved husband and father.

MYER S. ISAACS, <i>President.</i>	J. GOLDMAN, <i>Hon. Secretary.</i>
JACOB H. SCHIFF, <i>Vice-Pres.</i>	EMANUEL LEHMAN, <i>Act. Treas.</i>

JAMES H. HOFFMAN,
WM. B. HACKENBURG,
HENRY RICE,

OSCAR S. STRAUS,
MAYER SULZBERGER,
A. S. SOLOMONS, *G. A.*

Trustees

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

At a regular meeting of the Union League Club, held on the 10th day of May, 1894, it was

Resolved, That Jesse Seligman was for twenty-six years, and until recently, a member of the Union League Club; that he was loyal and devoted to the interests, honor and usefulness of the Club, courteous and warm-hearted in his personal intercourse, responsive to every demand of patriotism and public spirit, sympathetic and generous to every call of humanity, and wise and high-minded in his counsels.

His character elevates our conception of the possibilities of human nature. His memory will be an honored and cherished tradition of the Union League Club.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to his family, and furnished to the press for publication.

HORACE PORTER, *President*.

GEO. BETHUNE ADAMS, *Secretary*.

LADIES' BIKUR CHOLIM SOCIETY.

MRS. JESSE SELIGMAN, City.

DEAR MADAM:—In compliance with the resolution passed by the Board of Directors, it becomes my sad duty to express its deep-felt inmost sympathy, and to offer you and your family its sincere condolence for the bereavement occasioned by the loss of a beloved and dear husband, father, and a friend of the poor.

The Board prays that the merciful Ruler of destinies may shed into your so deeply wounded hearts, the balm of heavenly consolation, and through the portals of your doors sorrow may never enter again.

I remain, with great sympathy,

Yours respectfully,

A. P. POLITZER,

Assistant Secretary.

By order of the President.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee of the County of New York, held on Monday evening, May 14th, 1894, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Jesse Seligman was one of the founders of the Republican party, and at all times patriotically responded to his party's calls; and

Whereas, His sterling and never-wavering republicanism reflected his sincere political convictions and intense love for his adopted country; and

Whereas, in the death of Jesse Seligman the Republican party and the nation have lost a man who exemplified by his life the highest type of American citizenship,

Resolved, By the Republican County Committee of the County of New York, that by the death of Jesse Seligman, this country has lost one of its foremost citizens and the Republican party a most unselfish, intelligent and wise leader: and further

Resolved, That the life of Jesse Seligman is a book whereon is written encouragement to the most lowly, and to the foreign-born as well as the native-born citizen, that the good citizen and patriotic does not live in vain, and dies leaving his country his grateful debtor; and further

Resolved, That the Republicans of the County of New York extend to the family of the deceased their most sincere assurances of heartfelt sympathy.

WM. BROOKFIELD, *President*.

WM. H. TEN EYCK, *Secretary*.

The Committee of Thirty's sub-committee on organization adopted the following resolutions on the death of Jesse Seligman:

The sudden death of our fellow-member, Jesse Seligman, removes an earnest and patriotic citizen from a sphere of usefulness in which he had been active for half a century. Loyal to his faith, his country, his family, his friends and his political

party, his industrious life has been a model and an example. Always a fearless champion of good government and an implacable foe to fraud or corruption in any shape, this committee feels honored by his cordial approval of their course, and know no words in which fittingly to express their sorrow at his unexpected demise.

Resolved, That the committee attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be transmitted to the family of the late Jesse Seligman.

The Committee of Thirty Republicans of the Third Assembly District adopted these resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst Jesse Seligman; and

Whereas, Jesse Seligman, by a long life of probity, integrity and honesty, has endeared himself to the citizens of the community in which he lived, and by his liberal gifts to all worthy charities has extended a helping hand to relieve distress; and

Whereas, Jesse Seligman in his lifetime was an active and conscientious republican; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the republicans of the Third Assembly District, in convention assembled, that they lament the death of such a worthy and philanthropic citizen and earnest republican, and extend their condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased.

MONTEFIORE HOME LEAGUE,

We, the officers of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League connected with the Montefiore Home, on behalf of our Association, tender to the bereaved widow and family of the late Jesse Seligman the following lines expressive of our sympathy:

Sorrowfully, indeed, we learned of the early death of Jesse Seligman, America's foremost Jew.

His life's work was a sun which lighted up and warmed the dark, cold days of misery for so many of his fellow-men. That sun caused to grow beautifully and luxuriantly the plant of Hebrew charity and philanthropy in the country where he

lived. Our Association is one of the youngest and tenderest of those plants, and sadly we would feel his absence; but so intensely and so gloriously did it shine that the warmth will continue its nourishment until the sun, which seemed to set in the far west, will again rise beyond the earth's horizon.

IRENE M. ROTHSCHILD, *President*.
 HELEN J. OFFENBACH, *Vice-President*.
 ALFRED L. M. BULLOWA, *Vice-President*.
 AMELIA SIMON, *Secretary*.
 MAREIS J. LUDWIG, *Treasurer*.
 LUCIEN L. BONHEUR, *Chairman*.

LEBANON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of this Association, held on Sunday, April 29th, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to take from us the good and patriotic and benevolent friend from our midst, Jesse Seligman, one who at all times looked after the poor and distressed, he who was the father of our noblest institution, the care of the orphans, one who was foremost in all charities, no matter of which creed or denomination they came. We tender our sympathy to the wife and family of our beloved friend. May they bear their loss with fortitude.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased.

JONAS WEIL, *President*.
 M. PEABODY, *Vice-President*.

THE R. T. LINCOLN CLUB.

Resolutions of condolence offered by M. A. Clinton:

Whereas, The Almighty has chosen to take from our midst that great patriot, loyal citizen and grand republican, Jesse Seligman, and deemed it wise that his life-work should close; and

Whereas, The example of the acts of this man's life—his rise from the humble walks of life to the highest, his deeds of charity, his unswerving support to the Union and to the

Republican party are to our party a great loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the R. T. Lincoln Club, express our sorrow at this loss to us and to the bereaved family, and sympathize in the hour of their affliction at the passing away of one whose life-work has been crowned with good deeds.

Resolved. That we extend to the family our sincere regrets; and the blow has been tempered with the knowledge that whatever he accomplished was well done, and his acts are a monument, enduring forever.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be empowered to convey to the family a copy of the above resolutions.

MELVILLE A. CLINTON.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-FOURTH
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Republican organization of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, held on May 9th, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Divine Providence has removed from our midst Jesse Seligman, a loyal republican and a patriot, who was at the front with his aid to our nation in her distress, a friend of the poor, and a good man,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District Association, do feel this loss with the party at large, and sympathize with the family in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the members of the family.

THOMAS G. WILKINS, *Secretary*.

TEMPLE AHAWATH CHESED.

At a general meeting of the members and the Board of Trustees, held at the Temple on April 29th and May 2d, 1894, respectively, taking notice of the death of Jesse Seligman, the

sad news was received and echoed by eulogistic expressions of sorrow worthy of the life, character and good name of the departed.

Each and every member of the congregation feels keenly the irreparable loss which Judaism and humanity at large has sustained, and the high esteem in which his honored name was held.

We tender you our sincere sympathy in this your great sorrow, which is shared by the whole community, and, with you, we invoke the blessings of an All-merciful Father, that He may accept that soul in His paternal keeping, into the fellowship of those who live eternally before God and enjoy the splendor of His divine glory.

By order of the President and the Board.

A. R. ALTMAYER, *Hon. Sec. Acting.*

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of New Amsterdam have heard with deep regret of the death of their late associate, Jesse Seligman.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy for them in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Jesse Seligman we have lost an esteemed associate, whose probity of character and personal worth can be best expressed by us by quoting his own words, viz. : "My success, whatever it has been, I attribute, first, to the fact that I had the good fortune to become a citizen of this great republic, under whose beneficent laws the poor and the rich, irrespective of race or creed, have equal opportunities of education and material prosperity ; secondly, to the fact that I have always endeavored to extract something good rather than evil from everything that has come before me, which has had the effect of making lighter the cares and tribulations of this life."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minute book of the bank, and a copy sent to his family.

THOS. C. ACTON, *President.*

FRANK TILFORD, *Vice-President.*

N. J. H. EDGE, *Cashier.*

PUPILS OF THE HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

To the Family of JESSE SELIGMAN :

We, the pupils of the Hebrew Technical Institute, beg to offer to you the expression of our heartfelt sympathy in the bereavement that has come upon you.

Mr. Seligman was a kind and generous patron of our school—always deeply interested in our welfare, and solicitous for our best interests.

We realize that a benefactor and friend has been taken from us, and we desire to make known to you our appreciation of the noble qualities and many virtues of the one who has passed away.

We, therefore, trust that you will accept these words as a token of the exalted esteem in which we shall ever hold the memory of the departed.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS FREUND, Chairman.
SOLOMON LOWRIE,
SAMUEL N. TENEFISKY,
HENRY EHRLICH,
M. FREEDMAN,
Committee.

In the Pulpit.

In every synagogue or temple, uptown or downtown, fitting reference was made either on Friday or Saturday to the death of Mr. Seligman.

Dr. Kohler said on Saturday at Temple Beth-El: In Jesse Seligman our Jewish community lost a representative American Jew of the noblest type and the highest excellence. He, too, came over to these hospitable shores with nothing but the pilgrim's staff in his hand and a fine ambition, prompted, as is natural, by self-interest. Yet how grandly did every successful endeavor in his hands turn into a source of blessing, of comfort and aid to others. His was the right faith in God and in man, in humanity and in one glorious Republic. When many about him and near him became skeptics, he remained a loyal Jew, and never missed an opportunity of asserting proudly that he was of that salt of humanity which defies corruption—that he was a Jew. His name will be forever identified with the great Jewish institutions which he was so energetic in creating and so faithful in maintaining. Particularly did he build to himself a lasting memorial in our Orphan Asylum, the proud ornament of our New York community, which, but for his never-faltering zeal, would never have reached this state of grandeur and of extensive usefulness. He loved the orphans with a fatherly heart. The Asylum was, indeed, his second home. He was never happier than when he was there. But his charity was the right kind. He preferred the spirit of helpfulness to that of ostentatious and humiliating bestowal of gifts. Many a tear will flow for Jesse Seligman unseen, many a poor family will weep in secret because they lost a generous-hearted supporter, who would often not let the left hand see what the right hand gave. Jesse Seligman's name became a household name to the American Jews the world over. He reflected credit on them as very few did.

At the West End Synagogue, Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes said: Our memorial service this time must be made to take a more extended scope than its accustomed congregational one, by reason of the recent lamented demise of a man whose loss is, indeed, one touching the whole community of Israel. He whose death the other day was flashed to us from far off California, deserved, in eminent degree, the pang of regret which ran through the hearts of all of us at the news. So noble a man, to raise himself, by his unaided exertions, from penury to respected affluence, and, withal, retain the kindly heart and unselfish spirit which marked his loving philanthropy; so generous a man, to most enjoy his position and the influence his genius commanded in exerting both for the welfare of the afflicted and the orphaned; so wise a man, to know that not his wealth and not his power earned the lasting respect of the whole community, but his fidelity to his people and his manifested contempt for renegades of every social rank, entitle Jesse Seligman to a reverent, grateful place in our "Memorial Service." Accessible and courtly to all, modest toward man, dutiful toward God, loving and kind—of him, in truth, the old adage speaks, when it says, "The memory of the righteous is in itself an added blessing."

Dr. Harris, of Temple Israel of Harlem, made the life of Jesse Seligman the subject of his weekly address to the Religious School on Sunday, April 29th. He told of the remarkable career from obscurity to affluence and honor. He also drew some valuable lessons from the life, making it a type of what integrity and industry can accomplish.

Rev. Rudolph Grossman, in the course of his sermon on Friday evening, in Temple Beth-El, said: "I cannot avoid, in this connection, laying a wreath of immortelles, woven out of the flowers of regard, as sacred to the memory of a man who has recently passed through the shadows of the grave. Jesse Seligman, while in life, represented the true spirit of Judaism. Whenever called upon to do service for that truth to which his soul clung, he was at his post. While many

another, even of those nearest to him, broke the bond of fidelity uniting him with that Jehovah who is Israel's glory; while apostasy, indifference and faithlessness raged about him, he stood a firm, unyielding man, true to the God of his fathers. Though walking on the high places of prosperity and wealth, he found time, like Moses, to go forth and inquire after his people's welfare. The orphan and the widow found in him a father and a friend. His noble heart throbbed with sympathy for the outcast. Actuated by that sublime spirit of justice, which is a spark from the fire of Sinai, he threw all the weight of his influence, all the ardor of his enthusiasm, all the resources of his fertile brain and hand into his efforts for the glorification of Israel and the improvement of his people. The God whom he had learned to reverence and to trust on his mother's knee, remained his staff and shield when sunned by the rays of wealth and power. American Judaism has lost in him a staunch advocate. The New York community has been stripped of one of its brightest ornaments. The orphan, the poor, the friendless, mingle their tears with ours. When a good man dies, the whole world is reckoned among his mourners. Every truly human heart is smitten, every home is darkened by the shadow of affliction when a righteous man is summoned from earth. We weep with his family, for Israel, for humanity has lost in him a true friend. May his memory be an inspiration. May he in death teach the youth by his life the lesson we need so much to emphasize in our day, that one may soar to the highest peaks of culture and of influence, and still remain a Jew, true to the covenant of Israel."

IN HONOR OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT,
JESSE SELIGMAN.

Dr. Herman Baar, the Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, spoke the following words before the children of the institution: We read in the festal portion of this morning the following sentence (Exodus xiii. 19): "And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him; for he had strictly sworn the children of Israel, saying: God will surely remember you; and ye shall carry up my bones away hence with you.

My children : We have assembled here this morning to do an act of "pietät" towards one who was suddenly called away this week from this earth, and who was much endeared to every one of us. You know I allude to our worthy President, the late Mr. Jesse Seligman. All of us have lost in him a true, kind and affectionate friend. To you, my children, he was a loving benefactor; to me he was, although my President, a faithful friend and counselor whom I could consult in all practical questions of life; to the poor he was an ever ready sympathizer and helper; to the refugee a real comforter; to his adopted country a noble citizen, and to our brethren in faith a most liberal and attached follower of our much-cherished creed.

But there were three things in particular which I so much admired in him. He was, above all, a gentleman, perfect in tact and manner, and fine in feeling and sentiments! He was courteous and polite towards every one, and he spread such a noble dignity around him that all who came in contact with him must have felt that gentle and sympathetic touch of his soul. Whatever he did, he did it with the fulness of his heart. He was approachable to every one; but in avoiding that familiarity with which other persons so often try to make themselves known and conspicuous, he strictly kept up that reserve and authority which was such a graceful trait in his character. I have often seen him here in this lecture-room during divine service, and, unlike others, who are continually restless and are moving to and fro on their benches from the beginning to the end of the service, he constantly kept his Prayer-book before his eyes, and attentively and uninterruptedly followed all the divine exercises. Moreover, as is the manner of the real gentleman, his way of judging others was always in the mildest way; all his words were full of love, kindness and charity towards his fellow-man. There was nothing of over-officiousness in him, noticed so often in men of his kind. He had a keen and sharp eye for everything wrong, but also a word of praise and approval for everything that delighted his heart.

The second thing I admired so much in him was that patriotic spirit—that love he bore towards his adopted country. It

is only natural that he should love a land in which he, "as a self-made man," had made a large fortune. But yet there is still a difference in this respect between one man and the other. We know of wealthy people who, having accumulated masses of riches here in this country, went back to their homes abroad in order to enjoy their fortune. Such would have never been the case with Jesse Seligman. He was really an enthusiastic admirer of this country, and counted the most distinguished men of this land among his friends. Yes, there was no one who stood higher in the eyes of the Christian world than he did—nay, he was pointed out by them as the representative Israelite, as the perfect ideal or embodiment of a polished gentleman. And even this last year—a year full of many dismal signs and dark forebodings—could by no means shake or upset his bright hopes in the happy political future of this, his adopted country. He thought that, after the commercial crisis had passed away, this land would rise again to a greatness and prosperity which never before was seen.

Thirdly: I greatly admired his true philanthropic spirit. Benevolence was a noble passion in him which he exercised with so much beauty of soul. He was especially fond of you, my children, and this large asylum, which was erected under his worthy presidency. During the time that I have been with you, he was twice abroad, but each time that he returned, and when he had scarcely left the harbor and steamship, it was to you he took his first walk and visit. I remember that, when this house was built, I one day stood with him and another gentleman upon the rough boards of this very room in which I now speak to you. In making a few remarks to us, he then said: "I felt very ill for some time, but I fervently prayed to my Maker to preserve me and keep me alive until at least I have seen the completion of this asylum." He closely inspected every child when he entered our dining-room on Sundays. He was a strict observer of all things which happened around him, and nothing could give him greater pleasure than to see the children enjoying their meals in a happy and cheerful spirit. His charitable heart, however, was everywhere. He showed much sympathy and zeal for

all the Hebrew institutions of this city, and there was indeed no prominent institution where his familiar face was not seen at the annual meeting. He also took a great interest in the Russian Emigration, and was, if I mistake not, the Honorary Treasurer of the Baron Hirsch Fund ; if it had been in his power, he would have made every Russian emigrant happy, prosperous and comfortable.

I, personally, shall miss him—shall miss him very much indeed. His deplorable absence, and the thought of never seeing him again, will, if not discouraging me in my labors, still cast a heavy gloom over the work, which to the present day I have so cheerfully performed. I shall not see him any more on those Sundays, in which he, in company with our worthy chairman, Mr. Emanuel Lehman, both linked together, as if they were a bridal couple of cheering benevolence and humanity, made their entrance into our office at the very stroke of 10 o'clock in the morning. It seemed as if he had a presentment of his approaching death. In a letter, as well as in a personal conversation, he hinted to me that his mission was soon over. I answered him facetiously, saying, "Mr. Seligman," using a banking term, "we do not give you away under par !"

My children : Every good and noble-hearted man leaves to posterity a kind of mental bequest. So our dear President, Mr. Seligman did. To you, my children, he left his active, industrious and honorable spirit ; to our religion, his unswerving attachment and faithfulness, to his adopted country, his pure and patriotic mind, to our charitable institutions, his large and benevolent heart, to our citizens, his good common sense and practical judgment, and to his household—that is, to his noble wife and dear daughters, to his amiable sons and to all the different members of his united family, a name and reputation, a character and standing, which, not being surpassed by any one, seeks his equal in the large dominions of this glorious country. You know the old story of Nathan the Wise, leaving each of his three sons a precious ring which had the power to make them beloved, pleasant and agreeable in the eyes of God and man ! Such a ring was also left by the dying father to his three sons, and I have no doubt that in

keeping this ring and guarding it as their dearest heirloom, they will thoroughly work in their late father's spirit and way of action, in their father's character and mode of life.

My children : May the remembrance of our dear President, Mr. Jesse Seligman, be blessed for ever and ever.

AT THE HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday of last week, while the funeral of Jesse Seligman was taking place at Temple Emanu-El, the pupils of the above Institution were gathered in their assembly-room and addressed by Mr. Barney, the principal. He spoke, in part, as follows:

We are assembled here to-day to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of a kind friend who is no more. While it is not our privilege to be present at the service in the Temple Emanu-El, nor to stand with those who bend to take a last look at the face of one whose early life is ended, still there is left for us a worthy part in reviewing his career, and drawing from it many lessons of wisdom for the future.

Leaving his home at a very early age, he followed his brothers to America, and entered the battle of life. We have not heard the story of his childhood's home, nor of the influences that surrounded him there ; but we can believe, from all his subsequent doings, that his most youthful days were spent among associations favorable for good results.

We hear of him beginning his business course as a merchant in the most unassuming departments. We hear of his successful efforts, and we learn with astonishment of his having been at the age of fifteen years the proprietor of an establishment, with two clerks in his employ.

In the dark days in the history of California, when disorder and confusion reigned throughout all the settled districts, particularly in the city of San Francisco, we hear of him as one who spared no time or trouble to help to create a stable and creditable form of government.

Our great and glorious leader, General Ulysses S. Grant, was proud to own the friendship of Mr. Seligman, who was known and valued as the personal friend of most of the men

of distinction in Congress and in civil life during the War of the Rebellion; and at the close of the great struggle, when the National Treasury was in a sadly exhausted condition, it was Mr. Seligman who went to the Old World, and succeeded, finally, in placing the United States bonds upon the markets of Europe, notwithstanding the evident reluctance of the foreign exchanges.

He rose to a position of great eminence in the eyes of the nation; his counsel was sought by those who held in trust the financial affairs of our country, and his advice was accepted as that of a far seeing, prudent, reliable and strictly honest man. It has been said of him that he never really failed in any undertaking. His belief in the stability of American institutions never wavered.

To-day, as he lies still and pale in death, there is no voice to condemn him for any acts of unfair dealings; no harsh and bitter man attributes to his agency the ruin of fair prospects; no widow and no children complain that he has robbed them of their inheritance. On the contrary, he was the friend of the needy and of the afflicted. His kindness of heart and pity for the sufferings of the poor were without limit.

He was the friend of education. Not merely a liberal subscriber toward the support of the Hebrew Technical Institute, he served as a director for a long period of time.

When we visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History, we shall remember with pride that Mr. Seligman has filled the office of trustee of both those institutions. When we read of the investigations and deliberations of the Geographical Society, we shall recall that our friend was a member of that body.

When President Harrison wished to select a representative whom he might send abroad to make the necessary arrangements for an International Bi-metallism Congress, his choice fell upon Mr. Seligman as the person to execute the mission.

It is only a few years since our citizens were called to mourn the loss of that great and good man, Peter Cooper. In comparing the history of these two men, we find a wonderful similarity in many points. Both were early in the field of action; both were called to pass through periods of extreme

anxiety and unremitting toil; both of them gained the summit of fortune's height, but were not content to rest there, while their fellow-creatures were struggling and ready to succumb with the discouragements that ever attend the path of all who ascend above the common level.

How much more worthy of emulation were the lives of these two noble-hearted workers for humanity than the record left behind them by so many of the self-seeking, purse-proud men who have also risen slowly by their own exertions, and then, if they have not actually placed stumbling-blocks and temptations in the way of other mortals less favored than themselves, still they have never extended a helping hand.

Toward the people of his race, the benefactions of Mr. Seligman were countless; toward the welfare of his adopted country, his services were of inestimable value. He has left to his family the priceless legacy of an unspotted character—a name above reproach, and the infinite consolation of knowing that no clouds of darkness, the result of misdeeds done in secret, can ever arise to shadow his fair fame. The pupils of this Institute have cause to think of him with grateful feelings and with words of praise.

Let his name, when spoken among us, be heard with respect. Let us strive to imitate his virtues and profit by his example.

AT THE ORPHAN ASYLUM MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society was to have been held on Sunday, April 29th, and a large number of gentlemen and a sprinkling of ladies were present. The entrance to the building was tastefully draped, and the flag was at half-mast. The synagogue, wherein the meeting was to be held, was also draped, a picture of the late Mr. Seligman stood upon the platform, and the vacant chair he usually occupied was hung in black also.

Mr. Henry Rice, the Vice-President, called the meeting to order, and delivered a feeling address on the loss the institution has sustained. He said :

ADDRESS OF MR. HENRY RICE.

For many years, this day has been one of pleasure to you and all of us. You have come year after year, knowing that you would meet the genial face of your President, Jesse Seligman, who in his own heart rejoiced with you, as he so ably unrolled the history of each year the work of your Society, and showing its continued prosperous and active career, a blessing to the Orphan ; to-day it is different. An inscrutable Providence has taken our much-beloved President to his eternal home, and sadness and grief have taken the place, and the empty chair draped and other tokens of mourning, only too plainly show how conditions have changed.

Jesse Seligman, one of the pioneers of charitable communal work in this city, died last week, and his mortal remains are now coming from the Pacific slope, to find rest and quiet in consecrated ground. Would that I were able to give expression to my own feeling, in words of burning eloquence, to say how dearly we all loved this man, and how we shall cherish his memory, as long as the breath of life will permit us. It has been my great pleasure to be associated with him in the administration of the Orphan Asylum for more than twenty years, and during that entire time, no word, sign or action of our dead President ever indicated anything but a high-toned, noble and philanthropic gentleman, the peer of the noblest and best in the land. He was ever the fearless advocate of right and the champion of the weak and oppressed—a friend to all mankind. For his home and family he had the deepest affection, but the same soft and sweet sides of life were unstintedly given to the inmates of our Asylum. To his co-workers he was a companion, the partner in every joy, the comforter in every sorrow. He has been taken away much too early in life for us, and yet his life in good works has been full and complete. His was a great nature, far more perfect than that of the average man. He has gone through sorrow, through fire and flood, through the thunder of battle, ripening, sweetening, enlarging, proving finer and finer, gentler and gentler, the result of great strength accumulated through an active life, and, like our great national leader, Abraham Lincoln, ever for his guiding star the memorable motto, “ With

charity towards all, with malice towards none." At the end of his useful life he stands before us as the sun of a summer afternoon, full of life, warmth and illuminating power. There is nothing more beautiful than such a life. To him a man signified a brother, one from whom the generous hand of fellowship could never be withheld. To his friends, he was always the genial, warm, outspoken man, whose constitutional serenity and cheerfulness were ever the same, yet he never feared to meet any emergency, and was ever ready and eager to sink his own personality in the interest or need of a fellow-creature. He was not one to falter because of difficulty; above all things, he loved liberty of thought and speech, and whatever he claimed in this direction for himself he was willing to accord to others.

The eminent virtues of the man—first, his personal integrity; second, his loyalty to his adopted country; third, the fealty to his race; fourth, his philanthropic and charitable nature—will ever stand as his monument, far greater than could be engraven by any human sculptor.

His magic was not far to seek,
He was so human; whether strong or weak,
Far from his kind he never sank or soared,
But sat an equal guest at every board.
No beggar ever felt him condescend,
Nor prince presume; himself he always bore
At manhood's simple level, and wherever
He met a stranger, there he left a friend.

Mr. A. J. Dittenhoefer then arose and moved that, in view of the death of the President of the institution, no business be transacted, and that the meeting adjourn subject to the call of the Board of Trustees. In making this motion, Mr. Dittenhoefer said:

ADDRESS OF MR. DITTENHOEFER.

In view of the departure from our midst of our friend, our dear friend, the President of this Society, I think that we should follow the example set in every public body, that we transact no business whatever, and pay a tribute in thus doing to the memory of that great man.

I presume at some other time a fitting opportunity will present itself for paying our dear friend that tribute which he so truly deserves. His death is a loss not only to the Jewish community at large, not only to the country at large, but it is an affliction that each one of us feels personally. He was truly a good man in every sense of that word; he was patriotic to his adopted country, he was eminently a Jew in every respect, laboring in behalf and in support of his faith and those who were attached to it. But what endeared him to me more than anything else was his plain, unassuming character.

There was nothing proud, nothing repellant, in his character. We will miss him more, perhaps, than any one else belonging to our faith.

He creates a void that I do not see can be filled with satisfaction. My recollections of him date back to my early boyhood. I met him in this city when a mere boy at school, and when I associated with his sons. At that time he did not occupy the public position which he held before his death. He never changed his disposition, never changed in that generosity which continued to surround his character, and which impressed me more than all his other qualities.

A pity, a great regret it was that he did not live to see the crowning object of his life, like Moses of old, who saw the promised land, but was not destined to go into it.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I think we should at least pay that meed of tribute, and not transact any business to-day—any business pertaining or belonging to this meeting.

I move, and ask unanimous consent of all, that, as a tribute of respect, we adjourn this meeting to the call of the Board of Trustees.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dittenhoefer's remarks, Hon. Oscar S. Straus arose and said:

"As soon as that sad grief reached the Board of Directors of this institution, they immediately came together, and a committee was appointed to draft words of tribute to the memory of him whose spirit will live forever, not only in our hearts, but also in our very actions. The committee, which consisted of Messrs. Bach, Lauterbach and myself, have

drafted resolutions, which, with the permission of the Chair and those present, I will now read."

Mr. Straus then read the resolutions, which appear elsewhere herein.

Mr. M. Warley Platzek arose to second the motion, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. M. WARLEY PLATZEK.

I arise as one not among your Directors. I feel that some one among you should second, on behalf of those members, the magnificent tribute just paid to the virtue of Jesse Seligman. And it is difficult for me to give immediate expression to my feelings. Rich as is the vocabulary of our tongue, it is far too poor when we are confronted with such great sorrow. It is impossible to find just words which would do justice to such a man. America's most representative Israelite is dead, and we may search this country from end to end, and we can place our hand upon no one that is the equal to him. It is not for me now to insult his memory by attempting in an impromptu manner to do justice to his life's work; but to those who had the satisfaction of working with him and by his side, his is a life that should be an example both to the young and to those men who have grown old in honored service. His whole life was one of honor, one of industry, and one crowned with absolute and complete success.

Can any of us forget how he spoke when he set out to visit the Holy Land? Is there a man present who listened to those modest statements coming from the lips of that great man but did not go away a better man, inspired by his goodness, inspired by his spirit that animated and sustained him through life, who set us a lesson in order that we may live up to the life he led? Can we forget when the Russian tyrant sought to smite a man because he was a Jew? How he called to the patriotic Israelites, and how his voice, in trembling tones, called us on to action, and, under his inspection, his leadership, he brought young men from their offices, he brought clerks from their desks, women from their homes, and led into successful action, until the Czar was obliged to listen to the voice of humanity and stay the hand of persecution.

It is such a man whom we are here doing honor. I know I will be excused if I have been unable to pay a tribute to his life's work, and to pay that tribute which is due to him. We must accept the sorrow that is ours, and learn a lesson from his life, his work, his patriotism and integrity.

Mr. Rice then read the following cablegram from Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, who was in Frankfort, which was received by the editors of THE AMERICAN HEBREW that morning, for publication in the Seligman Memorial Number. The cablegram read as follows :

"Jesse Seligman's warm attachment to his race, his generous public spirit and lofty patriotism, united with singular ability to deal with every situation, all made him the most worthy Hebrew American of this generation.

JACOB H. SCHIFF."

Mr. Edward Lauterbach then stepped forward, and announced that Memorial Services would be held in the Asylum on Decoration Day. He then continued :

REMARKS OF MR. EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

The last information that Mr. Seligman desired concerning this institution was as to the fate of the St. Nicholas Park Bill. Not one dollar of advantage, not one atom of self-interest, was there in it to him. The bill was passed by the Legislature of the State, and was then put in the Governor's hands, and provided for what? Provided for the advantage of this institution. The last expression of interest, the last expression of absorbed interest, was in respect to the welfare of this institution—"Will the Governor sign the bill, in order that the 700 children may be benefited in their surroundings that they may feel the safety of a public park, and not be thrust in on all sides by tenement-houses?"

To accomplish this had been his most ardent work for the last five years, the last expression of interest—Will the bill be signed? Within two days the bill was signed. And I may say, could the answer have come to him, it would have been a source of great solace to him. There is scarcely anything

to be said. This great institution would never have existed but for Jesse Seligman. It is the best monument to his memory—the seven hundred children who have been taken from the slums, nourished, and who will follow the examples of many who have become great men of the community, instead of leading lives of worthlessness, misery and crime. For he who performed this was our leader, our champion, our director.

There was no Sunday morning in which he was not here, rainy or shining weather; whatever may have been the condition of the weather or of his health, the same intense interest and the same true life and sincerity, the same degree of devotion did Jesse Seligman give to this institution.

Is it possible to describe the loss that the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Society has sustained by his death? It has been said that the entire gap caused by any death can always be filled, but that is not true. The combination of the whole Board of Governors, the filling of the vacancy, however great, the application of all our energy, can never supply to the society a substitute for this grand and noble, self-sacrificing, devoted man. And we mourn his loss as I think no association has been called upon to mourn the loss of an officer. Words cannot express our deep feeling for this great man. We all know—directors, members and patrons, and, above all, the little ones in this institution—that we have sustained a loss absolutely irreparable. We shall ask the members and patrons to stand by us with renewed energy and interest, and it may be that the work so thoroughly begun by him, so thoroughly followed and completed, has been so well-grounded, so well-founded that, in spite of his loss, we shall still be able, therefore, to continue the work as he intended it shall be. We shall best honor his memory—and surely his memory deserves it—by consecrating ourselves as he consecrated himself. This marvelous work, so marvelously achieved, accomplished for the purpose of making of the forgotten waif an honorable and respected citizen."

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, and the meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the Board of Trustees.

Memorial Services at the Asylum.

On Decoration Day (Wednesday, May 30th, 1894), the Trustees of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society paid a fitting tribute to the memory of their late associate and President, Jesse Seligman, by memorial services, which were held in the synagogue of the Asylum. The place was crowded, among the invited guests being men prominent in the financial, commercial and political worlds. The singing of the children, under direction of Mr. Sabel, was beautiful and appropriate, and the addresses all breathed a spirit of love and admiration for the man whose memory was being honored.

Hon. Oscar S. Straus presided, and after the recital of Psalm xvi., Dr. Herman Baar, the Superintendent of the Asylum, gave the following opening prayer :

PRAYER BY DR. H. BAAR.

God and Father! "As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, my God." To Thee, the Rock, from which help and consolation come, our longing eyes look up when grief and sorrow have entered our hearts. Oh, favor us with Thy light from above, and reach us the staff of Thy consolation when we walk in the vale of tears! Listen graciously to our words, and grant that they may turn our mourning into hopefulness and trust, and our sadness into peace and resignation.

In this spirit, we have assembled here, O Father, to remember before Thee, in this solemn hour, our blessed departed, our late fellow-brother and friend, Jesse Seligman. Thou hast sorely and grievously afflicted us with his earthly removal; for his very absence is painfully felt, wherever we see and look around us. A sweet home is deprived of its dearest love; a fond brother seeks in vain for his affectionate life-companion, and a whole family keenly feels the departure of one who formed such a bright and prominent member of their blessed union.

And, apart from home and family, his loss, O' Father, is a real calamitous event for so many other important concerns of life. We shall miss his great patriotic devotion for this, the country of his adoption; we shall miss him in that ardent interest he took in the welfare of this large city; we shall miss him in our congregational affairs; nay, we shall miss him, above all, in his philanthropic labors, through which he became the noble chief and President of this our Orphan Asylum; indeed, his seat in our home will be found empty for time and time to come. And what a true and real benefactor he has been to our children, the orphans! He was, in fact, the light of their eyes, the joy of their hearts, the comfort of their souls, the advocate of their wishes, the promoter of their plans, and the hope to whom they were looking up in shaping their future. What is it that can console us in our deep affliction? We have only the sad tear to weep for our departed, the sorrowful thought to remember our departed, and the grievous heart to long and yearn after the departed.

There is, however, one thing, O Father, which can throw some light over our bereavement, and that is the good name and the noble works which the deceased has left behind him. They both will perpetuate his dear memory, and will insure and proclaim his immortality here and above. We bow, therefore, in humility to Thy Heavenly decree, and submit ourselves patiently to Thy better wisdom and judgment, and beseech Thee that Thou wilt graciously summon him before Thy Mercy-seat, wilt feed him at the fountain of Thy everlasting love, wilt cast the joy of Heaven around his soul, and the bliss of eternal peace around his spirit!

And, as he stood so foremost and prominent in every virtue that can embellish and beautify human life, let us hope, Father, that his bright example may be a model and pattern to every one of us. Let us copy our noble departed in his amiability and sweetness of temper; let us copy him in his sterling manly character and moral principles; nay, let us copy him in that zeal and activity with which he devoted himself so readily and joyfully to charitable objects. And, as his large and loving heart was always in closest union with the universal heart of humanity, and thus prompted him to have a kind

word and active sympathy for every human being, unmindful of creed, of descent and nationality, so, Father, strengthen us in our purposes, that we may enter into the noble footsteps of the deceased, and may show the heartiest and most amicable feelings towards our fellow-man and brother.

O Father! We pray and beseech Thee, keep us alive; do not call us away so early from the midst of our beloved, from the sphere of our activity and labor. But, if it be Thy will to make us part from here, if it is decreed by Thee to summon us away from this mortal abode, let us part in the manner as our noble friend and benefactor did—in peace with Thee and in peace with all the world! Amen.

The children's choir then sang, "Father, to Thee we look in all our sorrow," after which Mr. Straus made a few introductory remarks.

REMARKS OF MR. O. S. STRAUS.

FRIENDS:—The occasion which brings us together is sad, yet it is not one which should fill our hearts with grief. We should be grateful—grateful for a life so useful, precious and noble as marks the earthly career of our deceased President from beginning to end.

That life has memorialized itself, and it is for us to draw from it the inspiration which will make our lives richer in good deeds and more helpful to our fellow-men. The career of Jesse Seligman was one of manly struggle, of kindness, of unaffected simplicity, of lofty purpose and noble achievements. His was a life of happiness, happiness for others, and, therefore, of happiness for himself.

There are wiser, more learned and more distinguished men than he was, but there are no better. He was not ambitious, and yet from an humble station he rose to eminence and power. He struggled to rise, not that he might rank among the great, but that his power might be greater to help others. Though always leading a busy and toiling life and engaged in weighty and important affairs, he had always leisure to do a noble deed and to be helpful to the poor and suffering.

No man ever loved his fellow-man more than he, and I

doubt if ever a man was more beloved by those who knew him best. His generous heart and kindness of feeling were mirrored in his genial face. For him there was no higher post of duty than the Presidency of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He felt a genuine pride in it, because he knew he could do his best work here, and therefore, he gave to it his best thoughts for the past eighteen years.

With him here, the children of the Asylum were not orphans; he was their father, and loved them as his children. Here he came regularly every Sunday, in rain and in sunshine, and often during the summer, when he was prevented from going to his family, he came here, to his other home, to be among his children.

To have a happy home is bliss; but Jesse Seligman had two such homes, and the happiness of the one was continually reflected in the other. The thousand children who have graduated from this asylum, the seven hundred who are now here, and the thousands yet to come and go, will all enjoy greater opportunities to lead better lives and become more useful members of the community because of his work, his love, his guardianship, and his inspiring example.

When the corner-stone of this Asylum building was laid, Mr. Seligman invited as the chief orator on that occasion a most excellent man, whose life is itself a pyramid of patriotism and devotion to the welfare of others. He knew that the words of such a man would be forever a stimulus to the children, the members, and the public at large, to make this Asylum the great and useful institution it has become. His wise words and counsel were amalgamated, as it were, in the very bricks and mortar of this large building. Often have they been recalled; often have the ladies of the Auxiliary Society recurred to his eloquent and tender admonition, that each should charge herself to stand in a mother's place for at least one of the children here. To-day we are again favored by that same noble man, whose name and achievements are the pride of two continents. It is now my privilege to ask Mr. Carl Schurz to address you.

Mr. Schurz then stepped forward amid a suppressed mur-

mur of applause, and held the audience closely during his address, which was as follows :

It is most fit that the memory of Jesse Seligman should be celebrated here, on this very spot. I see him now, as he stood here years ago, when the corner stone of this magnificent building was laid, and when, owing to his friendly invitation, I enjoyed the privilege of taking part in the dedication ceremonies—I see him, his face beaming with joy over the good that had been accomplished, and with glad anticipation of the greater good still to be done, for his whole heart was in this noble work. And here, where his monument stands—not a mere monument of stone or brass, but a living monument in grateful human hearts—here, where he still lives and will not die, the lessons of his life may be most worthily learned, not to be forgotten. Indeed, the legacy not only of benefactions, but of lessons which that life has left behind it, may be, especially to the young among us, if they understand them well and treasure them up to inspire and guide their hearts and minds, of far greater value than any amount of his money that Jesse Seligman might have bequeathed to them. Some of us, may, perhaps, have envied him while he lived, as an eminently successful man. But what do we consider in him worthy of envy now, since he is dead? Why do we honor his memory, and wish that, when we shall be gone, we shall, in many respects, be remembered as he is? Because he was a rich man? Certainly not; for that is in itself nothing to be really proud of. The ambition to be merely rich is only a small and vulgar ambition. It may be gratified by the accident of birth or of good fortune; it may be gratified by the diligent and constant exertion of faculties which do not by any means belong to the higher attainment of human nature. Of those who, in the history of mankind, left most fragrant memories behind them, only very few were distinguished by great wealth, and the mere possession of that wealth never constituted their title to affection and reverence.

Are we honoring Jesse Seligman because he was a successful self-made man? This is especially in our country of great opportunities, not in itself a distinction deserving uncommon esteem. I know, and no doubt you know, self-made men so

inordinately puffed up with their own success, so forgetful of the merits of others in comparison with their own, so oppressive with the ostentatious and unceasing display of their riches as well as their self appreciation, that they rank among the most disagreeable members of human society, making us wish that they had made anything else but themselves.

Or do we admire Jesse Seligman, above others, because he was a patriotic man? No, for under ordinary circumstances it is only a natural thing to be patriotic. Especially a citizen of this Republic is more apt to attract attention and to be blamed when he is not patriotic, than to be praised when he is.

All these things, therefore, are in themselves not sufficient to make a life valuable as a memory, and as an inspiration, Jesse Seligman's life, as we look back upon it, is such a valuable memory and inspiring lesson because he rose above the ordinary level of the merely rich, self-made, liberal and patriotic man.

The ideal rich man is he who not only has come by his wealth honestly, but who uses his riches in such a fashion as to silence the voice of envy and to make those who know him, glad and grateful that he is rich. To reach this ideal completely is given to but few. But it may truly be said that Jesse Seligman approached it. No doubt, he wished to be rich and worked for it. He valued the acquisition of wealth, but he valued it most as the acquisition of opportunities for something larger and nobler. He saw his business success, but not his higher ambition and his happiness in his balance sheets. He felt himself greater and happier in this orphan home than in his bank. He made his wealth a blessing to others; he enjoyed it the more, the greater the blessing to others it became, and there were many who wished him to be much richer, knowing that his greater wealth would only have become to many others greater relief and comfort. He was a self-made man, as it is a joy to meet. In a high degree he had the self-made man's virtues and was remarkably free from his faults. He never forgot his lowly beginnings but never boasted of them, to contrast his success with other people's failures. His recollections only stimulated his sympathy with

those less fortunate than himself. He did not in his affluence affect the rough simplicity and contempt of refinement in which upstarts sometimes demonstratively please themselves and which is only a coarse form of vanity ; and still less was he an ostentatious swaggerer bent upon letting the world perceive that he possessed his millions. He lived with his family in a style becoming his means, but with the modesty becoming a gentleman. There was no gaudy display of riches, no obtrusive flashing of diamonds on hotel piazzas, and no flaring exhibitions in opera boxes. But there was nothing mean about him or his. The hospitality of his house was hearty and most generous, but it abstained from anything that might have made one of his guests feel poor or small. Nor was there anything in him of that superciliousness not unfrequently met with in rich men which claims for them much wisdom because they have much money.

In all my experience I have never met a rich man more modest, more generous, more tolerant of adverse opinion, or a self-made man less overbearing, less vain-glorious, and less conceited, more sympathetic and more helpful. As a matter of fact, he was thought much richer than he really was—richer not because of his display, but because of his benefactions. To judge from the good he did, his wealth should have been much greater. He was a liberal giver, but he gave much more than money. That rich man only manifests the true spirit of benevolence who not only gives to the needy, but who also thinks for them and works for them. It was by this that Jesse Seligman proved the genuine gold of his humanity, and nowhere did this gold shine more brightly than on this very spot.

There was indeed no charitable enterprise within his reach that did not feel the generosity of his open hand, and when needed, the kindly thoughtfulness of his counsel, from the Hospital and the Home for the Aged, up to that remarkable triumph of wisely directed energy, the Hebrew Technical Institute, which not only successfully demonstrates that the Jew, when well guided, will take to skilled handicraft with enthusiasm and with the whole force and ingenuity of his nature, but which also in its plan, organization and conduct

may serve as a noble model of its kind to the educators of any country and of any creed.

All such endeavors could count upon Jesse Seligman's bountiful aid; and when his last will was opened and the community saw the list of the benevolent institutions to which he had left bequests, without regard to religion or nationality, with unsurpassed catholicity of spirit, people asked with wonder, not what opportunities for doing good he had thought of, but whether there was any he had failed to remember. It was, however, here in the Orphan Home that his heart found its favorite field for beneficent work. Here he lived on the best of his nature. It was truly touching to see this man, loaded down with the enormous responsibilities and cares of a vast financial business, at least once a week, every Sunday morning, wend his way to this house, forget all about bonds and stocks and syndicates and chances of gain and financial crises in which fortunes might be lost, and to give all his thoughts to the little ones who are cast upon the mercy of the world—and study and scheme and work,—as indeed he did often also when he was not here to turn sunshine upon their bereaved existence, to arm them for the struggles of life and to enable them to become useful, self-reliant, self-respecting and happy citizens of a free country. This was the work he loved most, which satisfied his fondest ambition, and in which he found the most genuine happiness. In the best sense of the word, he was the father of the fatherless, and it was his active, untiring and unceasing care for the welfare of these children, more than any other of his benefactions, that stamped him as a truly benevolent man, a genuine friend of humanity, and therefore this is the noblest and most enduring of his monuments. He was a patriotic man—not in the sense merely that he cheerfully performed all his duties as a citizen, or that he gave the government valuable advice and aid as a financier whenever called upon—but that he ardently loved his adopted country, was proud of it, and was not only willing but eager to serve it. Some gentlemen of high standing among us here have in their published tributes to Jesse Seligman's memory, regretfully mentioned the fact that he and his too, have been struck at by anti-Semitic hostility—by that narrow-minded

contemptible spirit which revived the prejudices of dark ages and seeks in barbarous persecution the remedy for evils, for which popular ignorance, sloth and improvidence are in the largest manner responsible—a spirit so utterly abhorrent to justice and enlightened reason, that it is difficult to understand how a person of self-respect can share it or behold it in others without shame and indignation.

I have heard it said that a Jew cannot be a patriot, because he has no fatherland. Those who say so do not want the Jew to have a fatherland, and would, if they had their way make it impossible for him to be a patriot. A country can hardly expect those of its inhabitants to be ardent patriots whom it treats as aliens or outcasts. In the same measure as an anti-Semitic spirit prevails, a Jew is a patriot under difficulties. If he is a patriot in spite of anti-Semitic persecution, that patriotism is in him a virtue of especial merit. And this virtue Jesse Seligman possessed in the highest degree. I saw him and spoke with him when the smart he had suffered was fresh. I know how keenly he felt it; but I know also that had at that moment the country, or what he understood to be the public interest, demanded of him any service or any sacrifice, he would have offered it with the same enthusiastic devotion that ever had animated him. He would have remained a patriot in spite of any difficulty—a shining example for his own race to follow, putting to shame its revilers; indeed, an example to every citizen of whatever creed or origin.

And now he lies in an honored grave, and by it stand with sadness, but also with pride, his dear ones whom he loved so much, and who so warmly returned his love. And you all have come, rich and poor, native and foreign born, Christian and Jew and Gentile, with hearts full of respect and affection for the man who understood the great truth, and whose life has taught the greatest lesson, that our truest and most enduring happiness springs from the contributions we make to the happiness of others—a lesson that every one may follow, according to his means and opportunities, each in his sphere and in his way, to win the same happiness and to deserve the same honor. It may well be said that he had not lived in vain whose life has left its mark in the advanced well being of

his kind. And there are multitudes of human beings whose tears he has dried, whose distress he has relieved, whom he has helped to make strong for the struggle of life, who now and ever will gratefully affirm and proclaim that Jesse Seligman has surely not lived in vain, and who will never cease to bless his memory.

When Mr. Schurz concluded, the children sang "God shall keep thee." Mr. Straus explained that Mr. Edward Lauterbach, who was to have spoken, was detained in Albany in connection with work in the Constitutional Convention, and said that Mr. Mayer Sulzberger would be the next speaker. He referred to his work in connection with the Baron de Hirsch Fund in Philadelphia, and his connection with it.

ADDRESS OF MR. MAYER SULZBERGER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—With the splendid tribute to the memory of Mr. Seligman that has just been paid by the distinguished orator and illustrious statesman who preceded me still ringing in your ears, it would be vain to add words of personal eulogy either of the career or the attributes of the distinguished dead. Nevertheless, it may be permitted to me to say something upon what I knew of Mr. Seligman in the special relation to which Mr. Straus, in introducing me, has called attention; and in so doing, I may say that, though this be a memorial service, it need not necessarily be of the nature of mourning; but the commemoration of this man's death should be an occasion not for employing vain mourning, not for piling up fulsome eulogy, but for self-consecration and new devotion to that which is the best within us, to our higher motives and nobler ideas. For such a purpose, the character, the name, the memory and the achievements of Mr. Seligman serve as a noble model.

More than half a century ago, he left the country of his nativity, and went to the home of his adoption—a thing often done, a very common thing, but yet profoundly pathetic to see a boy tied to a soil by those thousand nameless ties which make us all, whether we will or not, patriots, because the love of the soil upon which we are born is implanted in the human heart. From that soil practically driven at a tender age by

the thousand shafts of prejudice and intolerance which still there survive, driven beyond the great ocean to seek a home in a strange land, and finding it there among *the* people in the world for liberality, for generosity, for hospitality and for manhood; and of this people he became one as absolutely and as thoroughly as if he and his ancestors for generations had been native to the soil, one by the absorption of the large and generous spirit of America, one by the assumption of the onerous and exacting and incessant duties of a higher American citizenship, one by the practice of all those generous private virtues which so characterize the people of this country. I am not here to say that, as a nation, we have no faults, but I say that, with all our faults and with all our defects, and with all the things and the many things that we have to learn, there is still not to-day upon the face of the earth a people so grand and so imposing by their past achievements, by the nobility of their present attitude, and by the hope of future work, as the American people. And of this people, as I have said, Mr. Seligman became, essentially and typically, one. But as his career from early youth to good old age was the career of a typical individual citizen, it also had another lesson—a lesson which we may be pardoned for alluding to here, and which cannot be dissociated from the consideration of his memory on such an occasion.

Mr. Seligman was a Jew, and that meant, and that means, and that for long will mean, many things. The bravest and the grandest and the noblest of spirit do not perceive in their minds or in their hearts any difference between Jew and Gentile, Brahmin or Christian. To that mind and that heart which are developed into a genuine love of humanity, into a true respect for the freedom and power of development of the human soul, opinions honestly entertained, earnestly cherished, and made to work for good, can never be the subject of contempt, but must always be the subject of respect and of reverence. But, unfortunately, mankind is not uniformly composed of such materials. Prejudices are the oldest things in human nature. They have a longer and more illustrious ancestry, in point of time, than any other quality of our human nature.

Away back in the prehistoric ages, the stranger was dreaded, and, in the more modern time, slight variations of accent or opinion serve, in a manifold sense, to revive the ancient human hatred of the stranger. Therefore it is that there is a new quality which is added to the Jew as Jew. He must have an amount of heroism and self-denial which is a little bit greater than his neighbor, and he must also be a little bit better than his neighbor, or he will be rated as very much worse, and, no doubt, many are quite justly so. But Mr. Seligman's career must be looked upon as a type of that German immigration into the United States, which, beginning a little more than half a century ago, built up the great Jewish-American community that was established here at the end of a century after our nation's birth. It was a community that had reached a certain degree of respect with the general public and a high degree of prosperity. It was improving in educational facilities and opportunities, and bid fair to have a peaceful career of amiable indulgence and of fellowship with all its neighbors, when suddenly, from the very midst of that civilization to which we had all bowed with so much reverence, came the bleak thunder-cloud of fanaticism, first from the greatest nation in the world for scholastic education, from the universities of Germany, the scientific designation of vulgar hatred of fellow-men came to supersede the more fanatic learning of the Middle Ages, and the old "Hep! Hep!" was superseded by the modern anti-Semitism, an ethnological term intended to gild and to make respectable some of the lowest passions in the human heart. And from thence that disease spread, and resulted in the great crime of this century, the oppression of the Russian Jew, and it is with affairs in this connection that I had the most experience with Mr. Seligman.

I will not describe those scenes of terror; I will not describe the splendid courage and heroism of one great man, Maurice de Hirsch, in meeting that emergency. But I cannot but allude to the reception of the news in this country—most unwelcome, most frightful news. Naturally, the high hearted would have opened their arms with enthusiasm to receive the victims of oppression and to heal their wounds. But there were among us, and I have no doubt there are still among us,

those who felt comfortable enough, and did not want their elegant leisure and their satisfied content to be interfered with or imperilled by the advent of thousands and hundreds of thousands of strangers, undistinguished save by their poverty and strange manner and alien speech, and I have no doubt that all of you have heard Jews say that they have no business here; that if they had behaved themselves in Russia, that fine gentleman the Czar, would never have oppressed them. Some many, have repented of these cruel words; many, no doubt, still adhere to them, because it is easier to shut the eye to duty than to meet an emergency bravely and perform the duty. But, upon the whole, the Jews of England and of America have borne their part nobly; and of all the men who assisted to nurse and develop the spirit of self-sacrifice, the spirit of self-renunciation, which is nothing but what was their duty—of all the men who not only practised it themselves, but did the most to arouse it, inspire it and stimulate it in others, Jesse Seligman was foremost, not with vain speech, not with showy gifts, but with a soul of tenderness, with a devotion of thought and effort and time which are the true gifts of men, that very few have paralleled.

This great emergency brought out what has always seemed to me the distinguishing characteristics of Jesse Seligman as a man. He had a wealth of tenderness in his nature which I had never seen. I do not think that his feeling of resentment, or what would have been resentment in others, for personal affront, for ingratitude or failure to appreciate service or effort or intent, I do not think that his feeling ever rose beyond pity for the person guilty of any of them. Never did vanity urge him, under any circumstances, to complain that he had not been adequately respected or treated. Under all conditions calculated to vex and oppress the mind of a busy man, as he was, his courtesy, his amiability, his ready devotion never failed, and he was always ready with excuses, with palliation, to ward off criticism from others.

The duty which was thrown upon him and his followers, throws equally a duty upon the whole Jewish community of the United States, and notably of the City of New York. The Russian-Jewish immigration has assumed such proportions,

that hereafter, in reckoning with American Judaism, this factor must be taken into account, not only largely, but most largely; and I think it only fair to utilize the occasion to urge you who may look with generous self-complacency down upon these poor people, to reflect that the future of Judaism in America is to be made by them; that in fifty years from now their grand-children will stand where the native Jews of America stand to-day; that out of the emotions and the attitude and the industries and the faculties that may be cultivated in these people, will come the spirit of that section of the American people which will in fifty years be called Jewish. Let no considerations of superiority suffice to keep you away from your duty to them directly and indirectly; your direct duty is to do all that is possible to promote their well-being, not only in the ways that you think right, but also in such modification of those ways as may meet the views of what they may think right, and not only the attitude you may take to them or with your fellow Jews, but the attitude that you may take in the presence of the Christian community and of all men. No man will respect you, however he may smile upon you, to whom you may say that these are not of our kind. You may give him, old, stale, vulgar prejudices rehashed, and tell him that the Pole and the Russian and the Bessarabian, and all the other sub-nationalities coming from that quarter, are all a different kind from you, and he will cheerfully accede to it,—and go forth bearing in his heart forever the contempt for you that you deserve. That duty you owe not only to yourselves, not only to your children, not only to the Jewish community, you owe the duty to mankind. All men are alike, it matters not whence they come nor what their political or religious opinion. Some have a little different varnish from others, a little varnish of culture, a little varnish of elegance, a little varnish of philosophy, but your schools of culture vary in a century, your philosophy falls down every fifty years, and back of them all is the man. And that man, with heart, with mind, with emotions, with faculties, with passions, he is the same all the world over. And because the individual life and the life that Jesse Seligman led in relation to the community was an object lesson

from the first day until the last day, of the genuine oneness of mankind, his name will, when all the worthies are called, stand high upon the list.

The children sang "Over the stars there is rest," and Rev. Chas. Fleischer, a graduate of the Asylum, who has been chosen minister of the leading congregation of Boston, was introduced.

ADDRESS OF REV. C. FLEISCHER.

Since most of those who mourn with us must shed their tears in secret silence, how great is *our* privilege, to whom it has been granted to express our grief in public, to wreath around the memory of Jesse Seligman, the immortelles which lovingly have been laid down upon this altar. 'Tis fitting thus publicly to commemorate the character and services of those, who, by their humble efforts, have moved the world onward towards its goal.

This occasion takes me back in mind to a similar scene of which I was a witness three months ago in Philadelphia. There, also in a Jewish place of worship, men of all shades of belief and disbelief, men of all grades of society, were gathered. They also had assembled to honor the memory of a dear one just departed, whose virtues had deserved this tribute. The subject of the eulogies was George W. Childs, whose character and whose career were wonderfully like those of Jesse Seligman. Indeed, to me they suggest two mighty, neighboring trees, whose upper branches intermingle in loving fellowship, though their roots and trunks are far apart. Mr. Seligman was born a German and a Jew, Mr. Childs an American and a Christian. But such greatness knows no creed or country. It is almost impersonal. Its possessor seems merely as a symbol for some higher truth. Great and good men appeal to what is noblest in us. They represent what is best in humanity. They stand for human perfectibility. They embody for us the idea of the Divine in man. We honor ourselves, we dignify manhood, in showing such men honor. The mere contemplation of such men makes us strip off the cramping clothes of creed and caste, to recognize that we are *men*, all children of one Father.

While we lament the loss of Jesse Seligman, yet must we thank God for the life He has loaned us. Of him we can say only what is good. His whole character was so nobly rounded, all his virtues were so beautifully set, that it would seem improper to disturb their wondrous harmony by selecting particular traits of loveliness, or by subjecting them to even a kind analysis. And yet this occasion and my part therein, demand it. Therefore, from the rainbow of his nature let me select only the most brilliant of its well-blended colors.

If Jesse Seligman belonged to a certain race by accident of birth, yet he never forgot that he belonged also to the greater human race. If he was born a member of a particular religious sect, yet did he also believe in the religion of humanity. And this is no glittering, empty sense, as one who, in his worship of that abstract term—Humanity—has soared so high that he can no more see his kind. But as a Jew, steadfast and loyal, did he always live, finding in Judaism an unfailing inspiration and an impetus to love and labor for all human beings. A religion is not responsible for a man's vices, but it does deserve at least a share of credit for his virtues. Therefore, it is proper to speak of our deceased one as he was always proud to be known: Jesse Seligman, the Jew. For with all the fervor of his deeply reverential nature, he was devoted to the religion of our fathers.

He was also a patriotic American, not only out of gratitude for the opportunity and subsequent prosperity which America afforded him, but also out of love of the principles for which our country stands.

A faithful Jew, a loyal American, yet above all was he a man who loved all his fellow-men. His philanthropy was unbounded, and he was identified with charities of all sects, of all sorts and of all nationalities. Yet, naturally, his sympathy was centred in the down-trodden and dependent of his co-religionists.

But, among all the many children of his care, this Hebrew Orphan Asylum was his pet child. Modest as he was to a fault, and averse as he was to holding public office, yet he was more proud of being President of this institution than he would have been to be President of the United States. To

the duties of his position he often sacrificed his private business and his social interests. He was always with this place in thought or in person. His first act every morning, on coming to his place of business, was to communicate by telephone with the worthy Superintendent. Every Sunday, rain or shine, saw him punctually in this building, showing his interest in minutest details, staying until noon to bless with his benign smile each child as it walked in to dinner. For days at a time, in summer, he made this house his home, saying that here he enjoyed his vacation most. Always this Asylum was his last care in leaving the city, his first one on returning. It is well known that on starting for the journey, from which he was not destined to return in life, he expressed his profound regret that he had to leave, because the annual meeting of the Asylum was soon to take place.

So Jesse Seligman was truly *Vater der Waisen*. And now his orphans, whom he had adopted as his pet children, are fatherless once more! With his own immediate family, they are chief mourners of his loss. As one of them, I speak this eulogy. As one of those who, when an inmate of this institution, had learned to reverence him, I pay this tribute of an orphan's grateful tear. As one who still more recently enjoyed the warmth of his friendliness, I place this wreath of thankfulness upon his bier.

I cannot choose but think, as I stand here upon this platform, how I owe all I am, or ever can be, to this institution, and, therefore, most to him who was its head and front. In memory, I cannot help but trace my steps back to the time when last I stood upon this platform. It was as a child, when I read on each succeeding Sabbath to my fellow-inmates the weekly portion from the sacred Scriptures. Then came the time when I was discovered to myself, as it were. It was suggested to me that I study for the ministry. My soul grasped the proffered chance with childish eagerness. My little young mind grew bigger and older with the thought. And—well, now I have the honor to be Rabbi-elect of the Reform Congregation of Boston.

You will pardon this bit of personal history. I give it, not in order to boast, but to make this public expression of my

gratitude to the institution to which I owe my career, and to acknowledge before the world my debt to the man whose efforts, above all others, made the present prosperous condition of this institution possible. Nor do I speak for myself alone, but in behalf of the hundreds now living here, who enjoy comfort and cleanliness and elevating influences, in place of the cramped and oft debasing influences from which they were rescued. I speak in behalf of the hundreds of fatherless and motherless who once lived here, many themselves now fathers and mothers. Especially do I speak in behalf of those whom the opportunities given in this institution have made honorable, intelligent and useful members of society.

To all the world, Mr Seligman has given the best of man's gifts—himself. To us orphans, in particular, has passed the dead one's richest legacy—the lesson of his life itself. For, through such a life as his, that trite old proverb from the "Psalm of Life" again gains freshness, so that we can now say with a new meaning:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

Who can weigh the beneficent effect, the moral influence, of his quiet cheer, his ever-ready, kindly interest and advice? Who can follow the innumerable secret streams which flowed unceasingly from the crystal fountain of his goodness?

Has this fountain now run dry? Can it be that Jesse Seligman is really dead? Indeed, we shall see his genial face no more. These halls that have so often echoed to his tread shall never again hold him within their walls. This house, so long his second home, must evermore in vain await his coming. "The place that has known him shall know him no more."

Is he, then, really dead? No, a thousand times No! The sun, though set, still shines in the star's radiant glitter, and in the moon's reflected ray. So Jesse Seligman still lives and will live on forever in the lives of others, through the influence of noble character and charitable deed.

In the lives of all who have known him—and especially in

the lives of all his orphan-children—the character and moral influence of the man, whom we have gathered here to glorify, will live on long after the name “Seligman” has crystallized into a synonym for honor and philanthropy. Love begets love. Therefore, he lives and will live on forever in the love of all his fellow-men.

Then let us thank God for the life which, in taking back to Himself, He has now given in its full, rounded beauty to the world. Bearing all this in mind, shall we say that Jesse Seligman is dead? No! “‘TIS DEATH IS DEAD—NOT HE!”

Rev. Dr. Kohler followed Mr. Fleischer with an earnest prayer, after which Mourners' Kaddish was recited by Dr. Baar. The choir ended the services by singing “Adon Olam.”

CONCLUDING PRAYER BY DR. KOHLER.

O Lord, God of the Spirit of all flesh! We thank Thee for this day sacred to every American heart, bright with the holy fire of patriotism, with the glory of loving devotion and loyalty to our country, to liberty and to humanity. We thank Thee for the day solemnized by tears of affectionate remembrance and by garlands of grateful appreciation laid upon the graves of the noble and the brave who died in order that our country and its boons of freedom and of human greatness may live. Thy blessing we invoke upon the memory of a soldier, free and brave, in the field of American philanthropy, of a leader in loyalty to our country and to our faith. With eyes still dim with tears, and with hearts pierced with grief at the loss of a great leader and prince in the field of Jewish learning, a torchbearer of the truth and of knowledge, and of the light of faith in American Israel who was brought to his last resting place yesterday, we have gathered to-day to lay down our tributes of love and esteem and lasting gratitude upon the fresh grave of a great banner-bearer of love and benevolence, of a princely practical exponent of the teachings of Judaism, the much-lamented and never to be forgotten Jesse Seligman.

Precious in Thy eyes, O Lord, is the death of the righteous. Thy messenger of peace, while hiding them from our mortal

sight, carries them in the garb of beauty of Thy holiness, into realms of serener light, where they shine like the stars, shedding rays of comfort and cheer upon thousands of coming generations.

And though we are grieved to think that the inspiring example, the leadership of Jesse Seligman in the work of Jewish charity and education no longer spurs us and charms us all on to duty ; though we sorely miss the wise counsel, the energetic enthusiasm and the benign smile of the goodly man ; though that warm Jewish heart, grand in its simplicity, modest in its wide interests, that model friend and father of the orphan, is no longer in our midst, we yet feel, as we were taught by our rabbis of yore concerning Abraham, Thy servant, that the jewel he wore on his breast—wherewith he dried the tears and healed the wounds, and assuaged the sufferings of the helpless, the homeless and the fatherless—Thy hand took, as he died, and lifted it to the sky that it may continue there a power for good unto ages.

And so we thank Thee, for the beautiful life which it was our privilege to own. We thank Thee for the deeds achieved, for the influences exerted, for the seeds scattered by this life now garnered in Thy treasure-house of bliss eternal, May it continue to work blessing amongst us as a testimony to American loyalty and greatness of soul, as a lesson and example of Jewish philanthropy. May Jesse Seligman forever stand at Thy mercy-seat, O Most High, as an angel of love, pleading for the shelterless, for the orphan, for the children of the poor, for the outcast and persecuted, the feeble and down-trodden of every creed and race, and claiming from the wealthy the elevation and education of the children of the needy.

We crave Thy blessing for this noble monument of charity, this magnificent institute of education of the Hebrew orphan, with which his name will be forever identified as the one who has been chiefly instrumental in rendering it the pride and glory of our community. Bless the grand and beneficent work done here in Thy holy name. Bless the institution, its founders and its present administrators, its wise and whole-souled superintendent, his efficient staff of teachers and helpers, and grant all the glorious institutions of philanthropy and educa-

tion of our city and of our country, Thy grace and crowning success.

Especially do we bless Thee to-day and invoke Thy blessing, for this matchless land of liberty which Thou in Thy unspeakable love hast made a shelter for the persecuted. Bless our glorious Republic for the golden opportunities offered here to every industrious hand and every brave heart, for the liberalizing and ennobling influences she has exerted upon humanity, and the Jewish race in particular. Grant, O God, that American Judaism may ever hold the memory of her great sons dear. May Israel's children forever shed lustre upon this land of liberty, upon the American flag, upon our ancient faith, and work peace and blessing among all men and nations on earth, that out of the homes of the rich and the poor, from the hands and lips of the living and from the memory of the dead, one great anthem of praise and thanksgiving may arise, joining the angelic chorus in the cry: Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord of hosts, the world is full of His majesty, Amen.

Newspaper Extracts.

Newspaper Extracts.

THE SAN FRANCISCO (CAL.) REPORT, *April 23, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman was born in Bavaria sixty-seven years ago. He came to California in pioneer times and was prominent as a merchant in the firm of J. Seligman & Co. He was a patriotic and useful citizen and was prominent as a member of the old Vigilance Committee and also belonged to the old Volunteer Fire Department. Just before the War of the Rebellion he removed to New York, becoming a member of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, which was composed of seven brothers of this family, with Joseph Seligman as the head. Upon the death of Joseph, Jesse became the head of the firm.

Jesse Seligman was always prominent for his charities. He was a staunch Republican and his advice was frequently sought by the financial administrators of the United States. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, *April 23, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, who was the senior member of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., left here ten days ago in his private car in company with his wife and daughter. He was then in a very enfeebled state. For several months he had been much run down in health, and the trip was advised by his physician as the best manner of recovering his health.

Jesse Seligman, the head of the great banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York, was born in a little Bavarian hamlet in 1827. The income of his parents was sadly out of proportion with the number of children, hence young Jesse was compelled, while still a small lad, to contribute his share of work toward the support of the family, and while this may have deprived him of some of the sports and joys which fall to the lot of more fortunate children, it created in him those qualities of diligence and independence of thought and action which did much to make him a conspicuous figure of his time.

At the age of 14 he came to America to join, in Alabama, his three older brothers; but two years was enough of Southern life for the Bavarian boy. He had worked hard, and with his savings came North and settled at Watertown, N. Y., and was doing nicely there when the gold fever broke out, and he was swept by the flood to the Pacific Coast. The spirit of adventure did not prompt this step so much as the desire to grasp the opportunity which was

offered for successful mercantile enterprise. It was as a merchant, not as the gold-digger, that Jesse Seligman went to California, and his success was a further demonstration of his adaptability and good judgment.

In a short time he amassed a comfortable fortune, but his business enterprises never so far engrossed his attention that he could not interest himself in public affairs. He was a member of the first citizens' committee, which was organized to oppose the mob which terrorized California, and later on he was a valuable member of the famous "Committee of Forty," through whose labors the government of San Francisco was wrested from a band of political freebooters.

In 1857 Mr. Seligman came to New York, and in 1862, together with his brothers, founded the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., which soon assumed, and still maintains, an important position in the commercial world. It was Jesse Seligman who placed the first United States bonds in European markets, and during the dark days of the Rebellion he was the confidential adviser of the Government in financial matters. He was always an ardent Republican, and though in close touch with many administrations, he persistently declined to accept public office.

Mr. Seligman's wealth was, to a great extent, a means to a noble end. He was an arduous laborer in the cause of charity and closely identified with a number of public charities, one of his pets being the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which he was one of the founders, and over whose Board of Managers he presided.

Mr. Seligman was married at Munich, Bavaria, in 1854, to Miss Henrietta Hillman of that city, a highly educated woman. They have three sons and three daughters.

Without being aggressive or obtrusive on the subject, Mr. Seligman was always an earnest upholder of the tenets of Judaism, and closely identified with its charities and the Temple Emanu-El. Jesse Seligman's genius as a financier won him the admiration of the commercial world, but a higher place, that in the hearts of the people, he secured by his broad philanthropy.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS, *April 23, 1894.*

Mr. Seligman was one of the most prominent Hebrews in New York. He was a very rich man, his wealth being reckoned in the millions.

During the panic of last year his banking house was one of the first to come forward and urge the expediency of the government issuing bonds. J. & W. Seligman & Co. were large subscribers to the last issue.

Mr. Seligman was a staunch Republican in politics, and his name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Mayoralty.

The venerable banker was a member of the Union League Club, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the Geographical Society and a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History.

His banking firm were the fiscal agents of the State Department during the Harrison administration.

The firm has branches in Paris, London and Frankfort.

Jesse Seligman was born in Europe of poor but honest parents.

After his coming to America, Jesse Seligman and his brother, James, first went into the clothing business, in which they made considerable money and laid the foundation of the family fortunes.

Jesse Seligman was in business in New Orleans and San Francisco before coming to New York.

Mr. Seligman was noted for his charities, which were widespread. He was one of the founders of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and of the Montefiore Home.

THE WORLD, April 23, 1894.

Mr. Seligman has been more than fifty years in America. Following his three elder brothers, he left his Bavarian home and came to New York in 1841. He joined his brothers in Lancaster, Pa., where he learned to speak English.

The brothers went to Mobile, but as that city was too large for their small capital they finally moved to Selma, Ala. They were peddlers, and carried their own packs. Jesse was prosperous, and when only fifteen years old he owned his own store and employed clerks.

The California fever of 1849 came over him, and he took a supply of goods by way of Panama to San Francisco. He started a flourishing business, and soon afterwards a great fire swept away nearly every store except his own. He visited his native land in the fifties, and in Munich met the young woman whom he married.

In 1857, one of his elder brothers helped the Government in its finances, and then the Seligmans went to banking.

During his residence in California, while mob rule prevailed there, Mr. Seligman became a prominent member of the Vigilance Committee, which was organized to put it down and restore order. He was subsequently a member of the famous Committee of Forty, which undertook to put the affairs of San Francisco in the hands of men who would conduct them in the interest of the

citizens and not of the political freebooters. The purpose was accomplished.

Mr. Seligman came to New York in 1857, and in 1862 the present banking-house was established. He was a staunch Union man during the war. His house was the first to place United States Government bonds abroad.

Mr. Seligman has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and was always active in its affairs. He never held office, but was often urged to allow the use of his name as the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York.

Mr. Seligman's charities were innumerable. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which he founded thirty years ago, will be an endearing monument to his name. It is one of the most admirable institutions in New York.

THE EVENING POST, *April 23, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman was born in Baiesdorf in Bavaria in 1825, and was the fourth of eight brothers, each of whom received a good education. In 1838 his elder brother, Joseph, came to this country, and soon after his arrival secured employment with Judge Asa Packer, ultimately becoming his private secretary and the cashier of the bank at Nesquehoning, Pa. He got along so well that he sent home for three other brothers, including Jesse, furnishing them with the passage money. Jesse Seligman arrived in this city in 1840, and immediately purchased a stock of articles of household use, and began his new life as a peddler. He continued in that business for three years without much success, but after that business began to improve, and he was enabled to save a little money, until in 1848 he found himself a small capitalist for those days. In 1849, when the discovery of gold was made in California, young Seligman invested all of his capital in ready-made clothing and started for the Pacific. When he arrived in San Francisco in the summer of 1849, he immediately hired the only brick store in the place and began business, being remarkably successful from the start. In spite of the reports of suddenly gained riches he never took part in any speculation, but attended strictly to business, making enormous profits upon his stock, which he increased as rapidly as was possible under the circumstances. In 1857, the placer mining began to decline rapidly, and while he was still doing a good business he concluded to join his brothers in the East, because of the larger opportunities here. In New York he found his brothers Joseph and James in the wholesale clothing business, and became a member of their firm.

When the war broke out in 1861, the Seligman brothers were

well prepared for it and while they suffered in a measure in common with the other merchants in the losses from obligations in the South, they were actually hurt very little, owing to the guarded manner in which they conducted their business. During the war the firm took many government contracts for clothing; afterwards they concluded, in 1865, to give up the clothing business and in that year the present banking house was established in which all of the eight brothers eventually became members. Branches were soon established in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, San Francisco and New Orleans, and since that time the house has taken a prominent part in many United States government transactions.

Mr. Seligman was heavily interested in the Panama Canal enterprise, and was at the head of the American syndicate formed to place the shares in this country. He was a prominent member of the Union League Club until he resigned a short time ago, because of the refusal of the Club to elect his son as a member. He leaves a widow and three sons and three daughters.

BROOKLYN TIMES, *April 23, 1894.*

Mr. Seligman was one of the best known bankers in this country. He was head of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., whose headquarters are in New York with agencies in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, San Francisco and New Orleans, and connections with the leading banks and banking houses of South America and the West Indies. He was the second of eight brothers, Joseph, Jesse, William, Abraham, Leopold, Isaac, James and Henry.

Mr. Seligman has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and was always active in its affairs. He never held office, but was often urged to allow the use of his name as the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York. His charities are innumerable.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which he founded thirty years ago, and of which he was President, is an enduring monument to his name. It is one of the most admirable institutions in New York. He was a warm friend of Gen. Grant and contributed largely to the Grant fund, of which he was one of the trustees. He leaves a large family.

BROOKLYN EAGLE, *April 23, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers of New York and London, died in the Hotel del Coronado, (Cal.), at 9 o'clock this morning from pneumonia and Bright's disease. Mr. Seligman came to Coronado four days ago direct from New York

with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all of the members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

In April, 1880, when Joseph Seligman died, Jesse became the head of the firm, and presided over the parent house in New York. In 1879, when Secretary of the Treasury Sherman placed upon the market \$150,000,000 4 per cent. bonds, at the advice of Jesse Seligman his firm took \$20,000,000. The Black Friday panic left the Seligman firm untouched. The stability of the house was attributed largely to the careful and far-seeing management of Jesse. The bankers were largely interested in the Panama Canal project and the southern railroad system.

Jesse Seligman regarded the future relations of the United States and Mexico as of vast importance, and was a staunch supporter of all enterprises looking toward a closer connection between them. He was a member of the Union League Club and several other organizations. He was also a regular attendant at Temple Emanu-El congregation, at Forty-third street and Fifth Avenue, New York. He was President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and was a member of many charitable organizations, irrespective of creed or nationality. His gifts to private charities were extremely liberal. Mr. Seligman's family consisted of three sons and three daughters.

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) BULLETIN, *April 23, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers, New York and London, died at the Hotel Del Coronado, (Cal.) at 9 A. M. to-day, from pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came to Coronado four days ago, direct from New York, with his wife and daughter. His condition has become so serious on his arrival that all the members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

Jesse Seligman was a Republican since the formation of the party, and was always active in its affairs. He never held office, but was often urged to allow the use of his name as the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York. His charities were innumerable. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which he founded thirty years ago, and of which he is President, will be an enduring monument to his name. It is one of the most admirable institutions in New York.

A friend of the Seligmans writes that they are Hebrews, and were formerly peddlers and dealers in old clothes; but the immediate parents of the family now so well known were well enough off to give to their eight sons a fair education. Indeed,

Joseph, the eldest, was a graduate of the University of Erlangen, and had scholarly aptitudes. It was Joseph who had the personal difficulty with Judge Hilton which led to the famous anti-Jewish ukase banishing Hebrews from the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga.

In 1857, the Seligmans became immense clothing contractors, and their profits were so enormous that at the close of the war their means were ample enough for them to relinquish their clothing business and to open a banking-house. In that year all the eight brothers became members of the firm. Their names were Joseph, Jesse, William, Abraham, Leopold, Isaac, James and Henry. Joseph, the leader among the brothers, died some years ago. He was a man of ideas apart from his business, and in religious matters he became a radical of the extreme sort. He was a follower and a principal supporter of Felix Adler, the eloquent young Jew who preaches on Sunday mornings in Chickering Hall, New York, advocating in his own phraseology, "Deeds instead of Creeds." Jesse never went as far as Joseph in religious matters; but he and all his brothers belong to the liberal or reformed Jews, who worship in the Temple Emanu-El, in Fifth avenue. There is but little to distinguish them from orthodox Unitarians.

The house of Seligman has branches in all the financial centres of the world. It has agencies in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, San Francisco, New Orleans, and connections with the leading banking-houses of South America and the West Indies. Jesse was for a long time the head of the house, and enjoyed the distinction of being ex-President Grant's banker. He had intimate personal relation with the ex-President, and they owned adjoining cottages at Long Branch.

The Seligmans have made a great deal of money by their connection with the government as contractors, bankers and members of the various syndicates for placing the governments loans.

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) TELEGRAPH, *April 23, 1894.*

In the financial schemes of the Government Jesse Seligman was more than once a trusted adviser. In the refunding measures of Secretary Sherman in 1879, when \$150,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds were placed upon the market, the Seligman Brothers took \$20,000,000.

The Seligmans have survived every panic, including the memorable "Black Friday." Not only as a banker did Jesse Seligman achieve success. His investments in Southwestern railroads have brought him in handsome returns. Another in-

vestment not so fortunate was made in the Panama Canal project. Always a faithful adherent of the Hebrew faith, Mr. Seligman was President of the New York Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and is deeply interested in many other Hebrew charitable organizations. He was a prominent member of the New York League Club. Mr. Seligman has three sons and three daughters.

SAN DIEGO (CAL.) SUN, *April 23, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the famous New York banker, died at the Hotel del Coronado this morning at 9.30. Mr. Seligman arrived at the hotel on last Friday with his wife and two daughters. He had been treated in New York for some time, but the nature of the disease was there said to be something quite different from what the physicians here pronounced it, Bright's disease. He was infirm when he arrived, but was not thought to be in danger till yesterday when it was seen that a crisis was imminent, and his physician said, twenty-four hours would determine whether he would die quickly or convalesce. This morning he grew rapidly worse, but retained consciousness till the very last.

The body was brought over by Johnson & Co., where it will be embalmed and await the arrival of the three sons, one of whom is in Montana, but all of whom started this morning on special trains for San Diego. Upon their arrival, the family will accompany the remains back to New York.

Jesse Seligman was one of the greatest of New York bankers, and his wealth is rated at many millions. He was largely interested in Santa Fe and other railroad stocks. Deceased was sixty-six years of age, a native of Germany.

THE WORLD, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, died at Coronado, Cal., April 23, a little after 9 A. M. The end came peacefully, and consciousness was retained to the last. Mr. Seligman came to Coronado last Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Seligman and two daughters. He had felt for some time that his health was impaired, and he hoped the quiet of this place and the mild climate would restore his health. He expressed himself as hopeful when he came that the change would benefit him, and for a time it seemed that his expectations were well grounded.

Shortly afterwards, however, his condition became serious, and it was evident yesterday that a crisis was coming. His immediate family was notified to prepare for the worst. He sank steadily during Sunday night and until he died.

The body has been taken to an undertaker on the San Diego side of the bay, where it will be embalmed and retained until the arrival of his three sons. When they arrive the body will be sent to New York.

The local physicians who attended Mr. Seligman say Bright's disease caused his death. They declare further that his ailment was not properly diagnosed in New York, and that his treatment was of no benefit. He was supposed to be suffering from pneumonia when he came here.

At the banquet which was given to Jesse Seligman October 1, 1891, at Delmonico's, by the officers and directors of the United Hebrew Charities, there was paid to Mr. Seligman a tribute such as few private citizens have received. Jacob H. Schiff, who presided at this meeting, said among other things:

"Honored by the best of the nation because of the purity of his patriotism and his loyalty to his country, respected by his townsmen for his civic virtues and public services, beloved by his coreligionists because of his warm devotion to his race, whose best interests he stands ever ready to serve and defend, Jesse Seligman is, we proclaim it with pride, the truest and best exponent of the type of a man and a Jew, whom only a great country like our own can produce, a representative Hebrew-American."

It was in the admirable speech made at this banquet that Mr. Seligman told something of his life—a life that has won for him the respect and admiration of the people of this city and those elsewhere who knew him. No man was broader in his views, more tolerant, more kindly, more true philanthropic. It was said of this speech that it should be placed before every youth in the land, that he might profit by the lessons therein contained.

The *Financial Record* has said of the firm of J. & W. Seligman, of which the man who had just died was the most prominent member: "The name of Seligman is a tower of strength and synonymous of all that is progressive, liberal and influential, not only in the financial marts of the Western continent, but in Europe as well."

Jesse Seligman was born in a little village called Stadt Baiersdorf, Bavaria, where his ancestors, dating back over 200 years, lie in the village cemetery. His father was poor, and had eight sons and three daughters. Jesse Seligman was born in 1827. His eldest brother, Joseph Seligman, was graduated from the University of Erlangen, and Jesse attended the Gymnasium in that town with the intention of entering the university.

Joseph Seligman was the first of the family to come to this

country, arriving here in 1837. He obtained a place as cashier with Asa Packer. Two years later the next older brothers came to this country. They wrote home glowing letters of the success which they had here and the possibilities offered by the new country. Influenced by their letters, Jesse gave up the university and May 1, 1841, he started for Bremen. There he took passage on a small ship bearing the name of Johann Georgic. The voyage took forty days, and during that time he slept in a white-washed cabin on a board with a blanket to cover him.

Mr. Seligman landed at Castle Garden with his little wooden box. There he was directed to a good hotel where he could stop at the rate of \$1 a week, and he found a place in Division street, where he remained two weeks. Then he went to Lancaster, Pa., where his three older brothers, Joseph, William and James, were in a small business. "I remained in Lancaster a few weeks," he has said, "during which time I learned the English language to some extent, and at the same time mastered the science of smoking penny cigars."

The year before Jesse came to this country, James had spent a year in the South, returning with a net profit of about \$800, and the other brothers took the advice of this purse-proud nabob, as Mr. Seligman has described him, and decided to move to that part of the country. The four brothers came to New York and took passage on a schooner, which, taking six weeks to make the trip to Mobile, was nearly wrecked on the way.

Their capital was small and would not permit them to open a business in a city so large as Mobile, and they went to Selma. There they opened a small store. Joseph remained in charge, while William, James and Jesse made a tour of the surrounding country, getting information and selling goods. Their capital increased so rapidly that they were enabled to open other stores at Greensborough, Eutaw and Clinton. At the age of fifteen Jesse Seligman was the owner of his own store in Eutaw, with two clerks in his employ.

The Seligmans continued prosperous in business in the South until 1848, when they decided that they could do better in the North. Two of them came to this city and established an importing business. Jesse and Henry closed up the business in the South and then went to Watertown, N. Y., where they opened a dry-goods business, which proved very profitable. It was while he was in Watertown that Jesse Seligman met Gen. Grant, who was then a lieutenant, stationed at Sackett's Harbor. They became warm friends, and this friendship lasted until Gen. Grant's death.

When the gold fever broke out in California, Jesse Seligman

saw that opportunities for making money rapidly presented themselves in San Francisco. so in 1850, leaving his brother Henry in charge of the Watertown store, and being accompanied by another brother, Leopold, who had come over from Bavaria, Jesse Seligman started for San Francisco, taking with him a large quantity of merchandise and going by way of the Isthmus. He had much difficulty in getting his goods carried across the Isthmus, because of the scarcity of mules. He opened the largest store in San Francisco in the only brick building in that place. This was one of the few buildings which escaped the great fire in San Francisco. The volunteer firemen did such good service for him that he joined Howard Company No. 3 that very night, and he ran with the machine for several years. This fire did much to advance his fortune in those days, because his was the only merchandise house that was not destroyed.

Mr. Seligman speedily became known in San Francisco as a public-spirited citizen. When the city became overrun with robbers, in consequence of the gold excitement, Mr. Seligman was made one of the famed Committee of Twenty-one, and he was one of its most active members. Company No. 5, of which he was the Captain, did particularly good service. This Vigilance Committee proceeded against the desperadoes with such vigor and with such certainty in the use of the rope that they were speedily driven out of the city.

When San Francisco was made peaceful and law-abiding, Mr. Seligman went to Europe to visit his old home. This was in 1854. It was during this trip that he met in Munich the young woman who became his wife.

When he returned to San Francisco, he found it under control of disreputable politicians, and in 1856 he was one of the Committee of Forty selected to nominate a clean ticket and purify the City Government. Much of the credit for the success of this committee was given to Mr. Seligman. The following year his interest in civic affairs led him to remain in San Francisco after he had planned to come to New York. This probably saved his life, as he had taken passage on the Central America, which went down at sea.

Mr. Seligman came to New York in the fall of 1857, during the great panic. From then until his death he made New York his home. For several years he continued his California business, looking after it from this city. It was about this time that the brothers decided to enter upon the banking business. This was the result of a conclusion that their capital could not be invested to advantage in dealing in merchandise. Joseph Seligman, now dead, was looked upon by the other brothers much in the light of

a father. He went to Europe to establish a banking-house there, and to place United States bonds on the Frankfort Bourse. This latter mission was a peculiarly delicate one, and his success in enlisting the sympathy and support of the capitalists of Germany in behalf of our Government at a time when such sympathy and support were necessary to sustain its credit did much towards giving the house of Seligman that high place in the confidence of the people that it has since enjoyed.

It may be remarked that since that time the house of Seligman has been identified with every syndicate that has placed United States bonds, and more particularly with the issue of 4 per cent, bonds, which were floated when John Sherman was Secretary of Treasury. These negotiations have had the effect of establishing the credit of the United States Government, and to-day it stands higher than that of any other Government in the world.

The great banking-house of Seligman was regularly established in 1862, and two years later other houses were established in Europe—the London house, Messrs. Seligman Brothers, which was headed by Isaac Seligman; the Paris house, Messrs. Seligman Freres & Cie., headed by William Seligman; the Frankfort house, Messrs. Seligman & Stettheimer, at the head of which is Henry Seligman. Later houses were established in Berlin, Amsterdam, New Orleans and San Francisco.

During the war and the troubled years immediately preceding it, there was no stauncher Union man than Jesse Seligman. He believed in the Union cause with all his heart and head, because he felt that it was right, because he knew that it would ultimately triumph. Never did he hesitate to express his views. The service that he did do this country at that time can never be adequately measured. He enjoyed the absolute confidence of the Government. And he was trusted as few private citizens have been trusted. The Seligmans handled nearly all of the delicate financial business of the Government abroad, and this confidence, together with the wonderful use he made of the trust given him, show how genuine was his patriotism and how remarkable his financial genius.

The New York house has quarters in the Mills Building. It was under the personal direction of James and Jesse Seligman. Within the past few years the house has been heavily interested in railroad property, particularly Southwestern securities. It also made large investments in street railway lines, notably in the surface railroads of Brooklyn,

Mr. Seligman was always an earnest and enthusiastic Republican. When he was a boy in Alabama and not yet old enough to vote he was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay. In the campaign

of 1844, he attended a barbecue and played a flute, that being one of the things he could do, for the Whig candidate. Few men have given more money to the Republican party than he, or have been more enthusiastic in its behalf, yet he never held a public office.

He was active in municipal politics. Time and again he was urged to accept the nomination for Mayor. Republicans used to assert that there was never a time when he could not have been elected had he consented to run.

In business Mr. Seligman accumulated a fortune estimated at \$10,000,000, mostly invested in bonds and stocks. In politics he won the respect of the bitterest partisans. But his enduring fame rests on a broader, nobler, securer foundation. It rests upon the good he has done his fellow-men. No man was broader, more tolerant, more kindly. Of no one could it be more truly said that his left hand did not know what his right was doing. This spirit of generous help characterized also his wife and daughters.

At One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street is the most splendid monument that can be erected to his memory. It is the great Hebrew Orphan Asylum which he established in 1859. Then it had only fourteen little ones and a capital of less than \$10,000. From that day until the day of his death this great institution had the benefit of Mr. Seligman's personal solicitude and his great financial skill. He was its President for more than twenty years. Each morning when he came to the office the first thing he did was to telephone to the superintendent of the asylum and ask about the children. He had a personal interest in each one of the six or seven hundred who lived there. Every Sunday morning when he was in the city Mr. Seligman always visited the Asylum.

He was prominently identified with the United Hebrew Charities, and contributed to that association large sums of money. He was a director in the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and to this also he gave freely. But there were many private benefactions of which no one knew anything except in the most general way.

The last year of the life of this great and good man was embittered by a most uncalled-for insult, which is known as the Union League affair, and it is significant that the decline of Mr. Seligman's health dates from that period. His banking-house employees declare that it had much to do with his death. This was the black-balling of his eldest son, Theodore, by the Union League Club, April 12, 1893. Mr. Seligman himself had been a member of the Union League Club from a year after it was founded in 1867. He was one of its most enthusiastic members, and to him it is generally admitted much of the credit for its success is due.

For fourteen years he was one of the Vice-Presidents, and there

was no more respected member than he. In 1889, the name of Theodore Seligman was proposed for membership by Le Grand B. Cannon, who was one of the founders of the Club. The name was seconded by Gen. Horace Porter and others. When the time approached for the election upon Theodore Seligman's name, a young element in the club, known as the cafe crowd, aroused opposition to the younger Mr. Seligman.

Theodore Seligman is a cultivated and refined gentleman, who had won distinction at Harvard and at the bar, and is a valued member of the Harvard, Lotos, Grolier and other clubs. But these younger men of the Union League Club fought his admission. The leaders of the opposition were Charles B. Fosdick and Walter C. Gibson, while on the other hand, Mr. Seligman's supporters included such men as Gen. Porter, Cornelius N. Bliss, Le Grand B. Cannon, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate and Thomas L. James.

The cafe crowd numbers about 200 out of the 1,600 members of Club, and they were out in full force on election night. Of the 323 votes cast 187 were against Theodore Seligman. Those who voted against Mr. Seligman said that they had no objection to him personally. When reporters went to Jesse Seligman and asked him about the rejection of his son, he said :

"I have no comments to make. It is a private club matter, and I make it a rule never to discuss such questions. I can only say that it is an unfortunate race prejudice that caused my son's rejection."

Jesse Seligman immediately resigned from the Union League Club, saying that if his son was not good enough to be a member, he was not. By an overwhelming vote the club refused to accept Mr. Seligman's resignation. It was laid upon the table, and has not since been acted upon, so that Jesse Seligman is still a member of the Union League Club, but he has never stepped inside its doors since his son was rejected.

But save for the gradually departing energy and the altered appearance, showing the departure of health, no one saw any change in Jesse Seligman. He would never refer to the Union League incident voluntarily, and when it was spoken of in his presence he drew away from it as speedily as possible. For the past few months he has been growing weaker. Dr. Loomis, who attended him, found that his heart was weak, and that his kidneys were troubling him. He recommended a trip to California. April 5th, Mr. Seligman, accompanied by his wife and two younger daughters, started for Southern California. At Topeka he caught a serious cold. Last Saturday word came that he was seriously ill, and the two sons who were here started immediately to join him.

Mr. Seligman lived in a handsome house at No. 2 East Forty-sixth street. He leaves six children. The eldest, Theodore, is a lawyer with an office in the Mills Building. Henry was associated with his father in the banking business. Albert is in Helena, Mont., where he is interested in mining. The eldest daughter, Emma, is married to Henry Wasserman, of Wasserman Bros., bankers. The younger daughters are Alice and Madeline.

Perhaps no more fitting close could be made to a brief sketch of Mr. Seligman's life than to quote his own words, spoken at the October banquet in 1891, referred to before in this article. Mr. Seligman, by the way, was then on the eve of going abroad at the request of President Harrison to arrange for the International Bi-Metallism Congress. In the course of his speech that night, he said:

"My success, whatever it has been, I attribute, first, to the fact that I had the good fortune to become a citizen of this great republic, under whose beneficent laws the poor and the rich, irrespective of race or creed, have equal opportunities of education and material prosperity; secondly, to the fact that I have always endeavored to extract something good rather than evil from everything that has come before me, which has had the effect of making lighter the cares and tribulations of this life; in the next place, to the great assistance of my good brothers, to the companionship and advice of a loving wife and children, and, above all, to a kind and merciful God."

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, *April 24, 1894.*

After three days' illness at the Coronado Hotel, Jesse Seligman, of the New York firm of bankers, J. & W. Seligman, died this morning from what the physicians have determined was Bright's disease. Mr. Seligman, with his wife and two daughters, reached here in his special car last Friday. He was very weak, and it had been found necessary to make the overland journey in easy stages, stopping at several places to permit the banker to recuperate. The fatigue and heat of the ride across the desert reduced Mr. Seligman's strength greatly, and those who saw him when he was here before, thought he was dangerously ill. His family and physician appeared to feel no alarm, however, until the day after his arrival, when a reaction set in. The patient grew worse, and the crisis came early this morning. Then it was seen that all hope was over. Mr. Seligman retained his usual clearness of mind to the end.

A post-mortem showed that the diagnosis of the physicians in New York was wrong, as he was in an advanced stage of Bright's

disease. The body will be taken East by the family, which is now awaiting the arrival of several sons.

Mr. Seligman was a large property owner on this coast, being the power behind the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco and the owner of big blocks of land near Golden Gate Park.

Jesse Seligman was the architect of his own name and fortune, and his ability as a financier and his philanthropy were known, not only in this country, but abroad. He was a man who controlled vast monetary interests, and his name will ever be coupled with the history of this country on account of his foresight and ability, by which the United States was first able to place its bonds in Europe.

The large field presented by the monetary affairs of this country in 1865 led the Seligmans to give up their banking business, and they determined to devote their large capital and experience to finance. In that year the present banking-house at No. 21 Broad street was established, with all the eight Seligman Brothers as members. The National debt entailed by the war was then the principal theme of discussion among financial men, and the Seligmans devoted particular attention to it. In a short time they became known to be among the ablest bankers in the country. Branches of the house were established in many cities of Europe, in South America and in the West Indies. Joseph Seligman's death in 1880 placed Jesse at the head of the firm.

Since the extensive banking system of the Seligmans was founded, Jesse Seligman has taken an active part in all the great financial schemes of the Government, and has been a trusted adviser of more than one Secretary of the Treasury. Through his efforts the United States bonds were placed in Europe, and he did much toward giving the United States a sound credit abroad. In the refunding measures of Secretary Sherman in 1879, in which \$150,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds were placed upon the market, the Seligman Brothers took \$20,000,000. Jesse Seligman's confidence in the ability of the United States Government to meet its obligations never wavered. He was a firm believer in the success of Secretary Sherman's theory of specie payment resumption, and more than once Secretary Sherman called him to Washington to consult with him on the financial problems of the Government.

Mr. Seligman's policy was always liberal, but still close enough to insure his firm against the vicissitudes that have stranded so many capitalists. He was regarded as among the ablest financiers of Wall Street and America. His view was far-seeing and comprehensive, and he never really failed in any of his numerous undertakings.

In the seventies, he became identified with many prominent

commercial enterprises requiring large capital. Among them were the Panama Canal project, and his firm was at the head of the American syndicate formed for placing the shares of the De Lesseps Company in America. He was among the first to espouse the project of a canal connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific. He became interested in the Southern system of railroads, and his firm was a promoter of railroads to Mexico and San Francisco. He was interested in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Western New York and Pennsylvania. Also in Brooklyn and New Orleans surface roads. In the recent issue of bonds by the Government the Seligmans were generous subscribers.

Mr. Seligman was a prominent member of the Republican party, and for many years belonged to the Union League Club. He resigned a year ago, when his son Theodore was blackballed. He was a conscientious adherent to the Hebrew faith, and was a prominent member of the Temple Emanu-El congregation. He was one of the founders of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and of the Montefiore Home. He was an active worker in many other charitable organizations, and his liberality to all deserving institutions was large. He was a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the Geographical Society, and a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History. His family consisted of his wife, three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Seligman's wealth is estimated at various figures. It is known that it runs far up into the millions. He had many opportunities to make money, which he never failed to grasp, and while he often succeeded where others failed, he never put his hand to any undertaking that was not legitimate, and his reputation among his associates in Wall Street is unblemished. The announcement of his death was received in the Street with sincere regret, and in social, club, charitable and other circles, where he was so well known and liked, his death caused many expressions of heartfelt sorrow.

Mr. Seligman had been far from well for several months, and on the advice of his physician he went to California ten days ago. He had some trouble with his heart, and it is supposed that this was one of the causes of his death. His wife and two daughters were with him at the end, and two of his sons were in Chicago, and are now on their way to California, having been telegraphed for on account of the serious turn his condition took on Sunday. The arrangements have not yet been made for his funeral, but his body will doubtless be brought to this city.

Mr. Seligman, who died in California yesterday, was one of the leading bankers not only of this city and this country, but of the

world. Like so many other men who have achieved wealth and fame in the United States, he began life as a poor boy, and was emphatically a self-made man. He had a genius for business, and had with his brothers achieved success in trade before the Civil War opened a wider opportunity before him, and enabled him to become an important factor in placing our bonds abroad and establishing the credit of the United States upon a firm and enduring basis. But Mr. Seligman did not permit his great banking-house to absorb his activities. He contributed freely, though unostentatiously, to numerous charitable works, and was an earnest and liberal member of the Republican party. His death makes a large vacancy in many circles in this city.

THE SUN, April 24, 1894.

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker and head of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., died at the Hotel del Coronado this morning. Mr. Seligman had been a sufferer from Bright's disease, and his condition became so serious two weeks ago that his family decided upon the trip across the continent. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Seligman did not improve the first two days out from New York, and on last Tuesday, when Topeka was reached, it was deemed best by the attending physician to side-track his private car and give the patient absolute rest. After a stop of one day, the journey was taken up, the patient being apparently refreshed by the rest.

The improvement did not continue, however, and as he neared the coast his condition was causing his family considerable alarm. He had contracted pneumonia on the way. Mr. Seligman was very infirm when the Hotel del Coronado was reached, but his condition was not considered dangerous until yesterday. It was seen that the crisis was imminent.

Mr. Seligman grew worse during the night, and expired shortly after 9.30 this morning. He retained consciousness until the last. The body was embalmed to-day and will be held to await the arrival of Mr. Seligman's three sons, who started from the East this morning by a special train for San Diego.

The Seligmans have continued to deal in Government securities since the civil war, and under Republican administrations, which means all but a few years of the interval, have been the recognized Government bankers abroad. As this implies, Jesse Seligman was a Republican, and his resignation from the Union League Club a year ago, with the reason for it, was the occasion of political as well as social gossip. He had been a member for twenty years, having served as a Vice-President for fourteen years, when his

son, Theodore Seligman, was nominated for membership. Theodore was blackballed solely because he was a Hebrew, at a meeting held on April 13th of last year. Jesse Seligman at once resigned as a member of the club, but his resignation has not yet been acted upon, so that he was still technically a member.

Mr. Seligman was renowned for his benevolence. He had been President for twenty years of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which opened with fourteen inmates and now contains 600, and he contributed largely to its support. He was a member of the New York Association for improving the Condition of the Poor, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the Museum of Natural History. He lived at 2 East Forty-sixth street.

His personal wealth is estimated at \$10,000,000. That of the combined banking houses is probably half a dozen times as large. The American house has dealt during the last few years with railways on a scale which only a large capital could command.

Mr. Seligman left three sons and three daughters. The sons are Theodore, a lawyer; Henry, who is associated in the Broad street house, and Albert, who is engaged in mining in Montana. One of the daughters is Mrs. Emma Wasserman. The other two are unmarried.

NEW YORK STAATS ZEITUNG, *April 24, 1894.*

Eine Depesche aus Coronado, Cal., welche die Associirte Presse erhielt, meldete gestern den im Hotel del Coronado an Lungenentzündung und Bright'scher Nierenkrankheit erfolgten Tod Jesse Seligman's, des Chefs der hiesigen Bankhauses J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Die Nachricht kam nicht überraschend, da Herr Seligman seit einigen Wochen schon leidend war. Er hatte zuerst in Latwood, N. J., Heilung gesucht und war dann auf Anrathen der Aerzte nach Süd-California gereist, wohin ihn seine Gattin und zwei seiner Töchter begleiteten. Auf der Reise schon verschlimmerte sich der Zustand des Herrn Seligman und er mußte in Topeka, Kans., seinen Privatwaggon abhängen und auf ein Seitengeleise schieben lassen, konnte aber am nächsten Tage die Reise wieder fortsetzen.

Bei der Ankunft in Coronado am letzten Freitag jedoch erkannten die Aerzte, daß eine Rettung nicht mehr möglich sei, und die hier gebliebenen Söhne wurden benachrichtigt. Dieselben reisten am Sonntag Morgen von hier ab, werden nun aber nur noch die Leiche des geliebten Vaters antreffen. Dieselbe wird selbstverständlich zur Beerdigung hierher gebracht werden, doch sind die Arrangements hierzu noch nicht getroffen. Das Geschäft, dessen Chef Jesse Seligman war, bleibt bis nach der Beerdigung geschlossen, so weit dies bei einem Bankhause von der Ausdehnung möglich ist, d. h. es werden nur die unbedingt nöthigen Geschäfte erledigt werden.

Der verstorbene Chef des Bankhauses J. & W. Seligman & Co. war ein self-made man im besten Sinne des Wortes, worunter wir nicht bloß die erzielten materiellen Erfolge, sondern namentlich auch das verstehen, daß er unter schwierigen Verhältnissen, mit denen er anfänglich zu kämpfen hatte, seinen Wissensdrang zu befriedigen wußte und die nöthige Energie entwickelte, sich einen hohen Grad von Bildung anzueignen. Jesse Seligman's Bedeutung im öffentlichen Leben bestand darin, daß er seit Ausbruch des Bürgerkrieges der Vertrauensmann republikanischer Administrationen war, von denen keine Finanzmaßregel von Wichtigkeit in Angriff genommen wurde, ohne daß sein Rath zuvor eingeholt worden war. Auch war er der Erste, welcher amerikanische Bonds auf dem europäischen Markte placirte. Naturgemäß wurde durch jene Beziehungen Herr Seligman auch zu einem politischen Factor, ohne jedoch selbst jemals in aktiven politischen Dienst getreten zu sein. Für politische Reformbestrebungen zeigte er Verstandniß und Interesse, beharrte jedoch auf dem Standpunkt, daß dieselben innerhalb der republikanischen Partei ausgeführt werden könnten und mußten. Diese Partei verliert mit ihm ein hochangesehenes Mitglied und eine werthvolle Stütze.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, *April 24, 1894.*

A telegram came from Mr. Seligman Saturday to his children in this city, saying he was dangerously ill. His sons, Theodore and Henry, and his daughters, Alice and Madeline, started for California that evening, reaching Chicago Sunday, and leaving that city for California in a special car over the Atchison Road yesterday morning.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a telegram from Mr. Steinhart, a relative of the family, conveyed to the employees of Mr. Seligman's firm, the first news they had that he was dead.

It was not known at the offices yesterday what arrangements would be made for the funeral. All the details would be left to Mr. Steinhart, it was said. The offices of Mr. Seligman's firm will be closed to-day.

Jesse Seligman came to this country in the steerage of a sailing vessel, landing at Castle Garden on July 6, 1840.

That Mr. Seligman was enabled to come to this country at all, even in the steerage, was only made possible through the liberality and affection of his brother Joseph, the pioneer of the family in this country, and formerly the head of the great banking house of which Jesse, at the time of his death, was the chief.

Joseph had come to the United States from the family home in Bayersdorf, Bavaria, in 1837. He left behind seven brothers. At the time of his brother Joseph's departure from the old country, Jesse was a student at the Gymnasium, preparing to enter the

University at Erlanger, from which Joseph had been graduated just before he came to America.

He concluded to bring over Jesse at once. The latter was born in 1825, and at the time of his arrival here he was fifteen years old. After a short stay in New York Jesse started for Lancaster, where he remained long enough to pick up a smattering of English and the art of making penny cigars.

Jesse Seligman soon became a well-known figure in the social and political, as well as the business life of New York. He was a most consistent Republican, and he was suggested a few years ago as the candidate of his party for Mayor of this city. He was a Vice President of the Union League Club and a member of a number of the prominent clubs. He was also actively connected with the charitable organizations of the city.

With his wife and family, Mr. Seligman lived in a fine house at 2 East Forty-sixth Street, next door to the Windsor Hotel. His Summer home was for years at Long Branch, where he was a neighbor of Gen. Grant, while the latter made the New Jersey resort his headquarters during the warm seasons.

Mr. Seligman's fortune was estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. He was a member of the Hebrew congregation of the Temple Emanu-El. His family consists, besides his wife, of three sons and three daughters.

Up to the time of his departure for the West, Mr. Seligman rarely missed a day at his office in the Mills Building, on Broad Street, where the firm of J. & W. Seligman has made its quarters ever since the building was completed.

THE NEW YORK RECORDER, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, millionaire, banker and philanthropist, was born in Baiesdorf, a small town of Bavaria, in 1825. His father was a man of moderate means, but managed to afford a good education to each of his eight sons, of whom Jesse was the fourth.

The future millionaire began business as a peddler. For three years he had very little success, but, being industrious and frugal, he got ahead step by step. In 1844 he found himself proprietor of a small shop, and the four years next succeeding were prosperous ones, so that when the California gold fever swept the country in 1849 he was quite a capitalist. Quick to turn the craze to his own advantage, the young merchant put his capital into a stock of ready-made clothing, hastened to San Francisco, leased the only brick store in the town and opened a rushing business. The air around him was full of feverish stories of huge fortunes won in a day by lucky speculation, but a legitimate trade that yielded

enormous profits held him safe from the temptation to dabble in mining ventures. He was rich and growing richer when the gold fever began to die away in 1857, but decided to forsake California for the East, with its greater opportunities.

He joined his brothers, James and Joseph, who had established a wholesale clothing business in this city. When the war broke out, in 1861, the firm suffered some losses through the interruption of trade relations with the South, but was not crippled, and soon became interested in lucrative Government contracts. At the close of the war the brothers decided to become bankers. The success that had attended them in trade was constant to them in their new enterprise, and the house of Seligman was soon known all over the civilized world. Branches were established in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, New Orleans and San Francisco, and one after the other all of Jesse's four younger brothers were taken into the firm.

Seligman Brothers were always steadfast believers in the destiny of the Great Republic and ready to aid the Government with their credit at times when other bankers held back. Their faith profited them handsomely.

Jesse Seligman adopted the principles of the Republican party in the days of Fremont, and was uniformly true to them. He never held public office, but was one of those to whom friends of good government naturally turned at times when a man had to be chosen to lead a fight against corruption. On several occasions he could have had the Republican nomination for the Mayoralty of New York if he had signified his willingness to accept it. The wide popularity won for him by a life of integrity and benevolence would have made him a powerful candidate.

Mr. Seligman was a Jew by birth and proud of the fact. Mr. Seligman had been a member of the Union League Club almost since its inception and believed in it. He wanted his son elected to membership, too, and directed his influence to that end, but the young man was blackballed. Convinced that religious prejudice was responsible for this result, Mr. Seligman indignantly resigned. In justice to the Union League Club it should be said that many of its most honored members have stoutly maintained that bigotry had nothing whatever to do with the rejection of young Mr. Seligman's name.

Mr. Seligman leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters. His New York home was at 2 East Forty-sixth street.

In the death of Mr. Jesse Seligman the country loses one of its very best citizens, and the Republican party a sincere, earnest and patriotic member. He was a man of the very highest character in every relation of life as citizen, friend, patriot and philanthropist.

Jesse Seligman is dead.

Mr. Seligman was a very rich banker, not a soldier. He was born in the Old World, not in America. But he served his adopted country as truly as any soldier, and as effectively as any general. In 1862 and 1863, when the Government needed money very badly to carry on the war, Mr. Seligman was one of the patriotic bankers who helped to make the loan a success.

Mr. Seligman had lived in many places before coming to New York.

He was born in Bavaria. When he came to America as a boy he lived in the South, then moved to Watertown, where that other very rich New Yorker, Roswell P. Flower, also lived at about the same time. Then he went to California with the gold seekers and there made his fortune as a merchant. While he was in San Francisco he helped to form the Citizens' Committee, which put down the toughs and made the city decent. That, like the war loan, showed pluck and good citizenship.

Folks who talk about the "money sharks of Wall street" ought to think of the good a rich man can do when he is both plucky and patriotic.

April 30, 1894.

The Seligmans apparently own a good deal more real estate than the public at large is aware of. That the Wormsers own considerable property every one in the market knows, for they are regular buyers at leading sales, and own a vast number of lots, especially along the Boulevard. No one recollects, however, ever having seen any of the Seligman brothers on the Real Estate exchanges.

Yet last week, within a few days after the death of Jesse Seligman in California, the estate of Joseph Seligman, who died some years ago at Long Branch, sold at private contract no less than fifteen vacant lots all well located in the upper section of the city. Thirteen of these lots are in 101st street, just East of Madison avenue. They were purchased by the Hoffman estate. Two other lots were in 144th street, east of Eighth avenue. These were sold to the Brandreth Pill Company. It is rumored in the real estate market that the brothers, outside of their banking business, hold nothing in common; that each of them has had for several years separate holdings, and that the estate of the one who has just died in California will also prove to consist of a good deal of realty.

May 1, 1894.

The special train bearing the body of Jesse Seligman, the banker, who died at San Diego, California, on April 25, arrived

at the Grand Central Depot at 7.20 last evening. Accompanying the body were the dead man's widow and his two daughters, the Misses Alice and Madeline. Many friends met the train, among them being the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society, of which Mr. Seligman was President.

Mrs. Seligman and her daughters drove to their home at 2 East Forty-sixth street. It was at first intended to take the body to the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, but for some reason a change was made and it was determined to have it go directly to an undertaker's. After half an hour's delay, however, the original idea was carried out, and the body was escorted to the temple by the trustees of the Orphan Asylum. Upon its arrival there a plaster cast of the dead banker's head was taken by Sculptor Ezekiel, and from this he will make a statue to be erected in the grounds of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society. Later the body was removed to the Forty-sixth street residence. The funeral will be held at the Temple Emanu-El to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE PRESS, April 24, 1894.

The death of Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, occurred yesterday a little after nine o'clock. The end came peacefully, and consciousness was retained to the last.

Mr. Seligman came to Coronado last Friday, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He had been conscious for some time that he was then in a critical condition, and he hoped the quiet of this place and the mild climate would restore his health. He expressed himself as hopeful when he came that the change would benefit him, and for a time it seemed that his expectations were well-grounded. Shortly afterward, however, his condition became serious, and it was evident yesterday that a crisis was imminent. His immediate family was notified to prepare for the worst. He sank steadily during Sunday night and until the end came.

The body has been taken to an undertaker on the San Diego side of the bay, where it will be embalmed and retained until the arrival of his three sons, who, it is said, left to-day on a special train for San Diego. When they arrive, the body will be sent to New York.

The local physicians who attended Mr. Seligman say Bright's disease caused his death. They declare further that his ailment was not properly diagnosed in New York, and that his treatment was of no benefit. He was supposed to be suffering from pneumonia when he came here.

The news of Jesse Seligman's death was heard on Wall Street early yesterday afternoon, but no confirmation of it was received at the offices of J. & W. Seligman, No. 21 Broad Street, until nearly five o'clock, when a telegram arrived from the family at the Hotel Del Coronado.

Mr. Seligman had been a conspicuous figure on Wall Street for a long time. He had been well known and well liked as a banker and broker for many years.

The Seligmans are now one of the greatest banking families in the world. Five of the brothers are still living. Besides the house in this city, of which Jesse Seligman was the head, there are the firms of Seligman Brothers, of London, of which Isaac is the head; Seligman Freres et Cie, of Paris, of which William is the head; Seligman & Stettheimer, of Frankfort, of which Henry is the head. There are branch houses in Berlin, Amsterdam, New Orleans and San Francisco. A member of the Broad Street firm said yesterday that Jesse Seligman's wealth was \$10,000,000. The Seligmans of this city and of Paris were the firms with whom were deposited the vast sums that were spent in connection with the Panama Canal fizzle. A Congressional committee, of which John R. Fellows was chairman, last year, after the exposures in France, examined Mr. Seligman, who was one of the American committee to push the propaganda of the Canal in this country, but nothing sensational was developed.

Jesse Seligman has always been an active republican and a member of the Union League Club. Last year he met with a bitter experience in the blackballing of his son Theodore by the younger element in the club. The elder Seligman said that religion and race alone prevented the young man from being admitted, and accordingly the father resigned. Mr. Seligman was a very charitable man, and gave largely to eleemosynary purposes. He leaves a wife and six children, three sons—Henry, a lawyer; Albert, a miner at Helena, Mont., and Theodore, a banker—and three daughters—Mrs. Emma Wassermann and the Misses Alice and Madeline. Mr. Seligman had been affected for some time with heart trouble. He started West a week ago last Thursday. On Saturday the sons were telegraphed for on the ground that their father was suffering from pneumonia. Henry and Theodore started at once for California, where Mrs. Seligman and the two unmarried daughters are.

Mr. Seligman took great pride in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which shelters 600 little ones. Every Sunday Mr. Seligman made it a point to visit the institution. He was its president, and had been for twenty years back. Mr. Seligman was also a director in the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the

poor, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History.

The death of Jesse Seligman, head of the well-known house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., is a serious loss to the business interests of New York, as well as to the charitable undertakings in which Mr. Seligman was honorably active. Mr. Seligman was a representative Hebrew in the best sense of the term, and his life was a creditable illustration of what may be achieved in our American Republic by energy, industry and thrift. Fortunate in the accumulation of wealth, Mr. Seligman used a large share of his means for the benefit of his fellow-men, and was bounded by no narrow line of race or religion in the distribution of his charities. His careful and successful devotion to business did not prevent him from giving generous attention to the development of education and art in the interest of the people. Mr. Seligman was a sincere republican and an earnest believer in the principles of that party, which has stood, from its origin, for the rights of all mankind.

April 25, 1894.

The arrangements for the funeral of Banker Jesse Seligman have not yet been completed. The body has been embalmed, and will be brought to this city.

May 3, 1894.

Two thousand people attended the funeral services of the late Jesse Seligman, the well-known banker, yesterday morning, at Temple Emanu-El. An equal number were unable to obtain admission. One hundred and fifty boys and girls were present from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which Mr. Seligman was president. They were ranged at the rear of the chancel.

In the front row of seats, directly facing Dr. Silverman, sat Mrs. Jesse Seligman, James Seligman, a brother of the dead man; the sons, Theodore and Henry Seligman; Mrs. Wasserman, Miss Madeline and Miss Alice Seligman, daughters; Mrs. Theodore Hellman, a niece, and Miss Florence Seligman, a daughter of James Seligman.

The music was rendered by a quartet. Rev. Dr. Silverman delivered the eulogy, and the Rev. Dr. Gottheil also spoke. There was a song service at the conclusion of the addresses. The interment was in Salem Field Cemetery, at Cypress Hills.

NEW YORK HERALD, *April 24, 1894.*

Mr. Seligman had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for some time, although the physicians here say the trouble was diagnosed differently in New York. His condition became so serious two weeks ago that his family decided upon the trip across the continent, hoping to baffle the disease.

Mr. Seligman did not improve the first two days out from New York, and when Topeka, Kan., was reached last Tuesday, it was deemed best by the attending physician to sidetrack his private car for a time, and give the patient absolute rest. After a stop of one day, the journey was taken up, the patient being apparently refreshed by the rest.

The improvement did not continue, and as he neared the coast his condition was causing his family considerable alarm. He had contracted pneumonia en route, and this, in addition to his other serious trouble, made it apparent to those near him that his recovery was extremely doubtful.

Mr. Seligman was very infirm when the hotel was reached, but his condition was not considered dangerous until yesterday, when the doctor stated that the next twenty-four hours would determine the matter of life or death.

Mr. Seligman's wife and daughters summoned by telegraph all the members of the family. The patient grew worse during the night, and died about half-past nine o'clock this morning. He retained consciousness until the last.

The body was embalmed to-day, and will be held to await the arrival of Mr. Seligman's three sons, who started from the East this morning by a special train for San Diego. Upon their arrival the family will accompany the body to New York.

It had been the intention of the family to remain at Coronado Beach for at least a month in perfect quiet, until the weather further north was suitably warm, then to proceed to Santa Barbara, and then to Monterey, working their way up the coast to San Rafael, where they expected to arrive in June. Quarters had been engaged there for the party until September or October.

C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Wade, of the Atlantic and Pacific road, have offered special cars and every courtesy for the removal of the body and the family and friends to New York.

Joseph, the head of the firm, died in 1881, and Jesse succeeded him. Jesse, although liberal in his views, remained true to the faith of his fathers. He became the personal friend of President Grant and his associates as well as their banker. He built a cottage at Long Branch adjoining Grant's. Under his direction the

Seligman firm became promoters of railroads to San Francisco and to Mexico, and took charge of the De Lesseps scheme for a Panama canal. Jesse joined the Union League Club.

Mr. Seligman announced in 1882, that he had amassed enough money and would retire from business, but the affairs of his firm were so complicated and far reaching that he found it impossible to carry out his intention. The thousand ties that bind a rich man to his business held him to his bank.

Mr. Seligman leaves three sons and three daughters. Grandchildren greeted him when he came home from his business in Wall street and no music was sweeter in his ears than their laughter.

Mr. Seligman's many acts of charity were not limited by his race or religion. He was for many years president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society of New York, of which he was the principal founder. When the Refugee Fund for the relief of his unfortunate countrymen was started he was the first to subscribe, and he gave time and money to many other benevolent enterprises.

Mr. Seligman belonged to a family of bankers. The Paris house was founded and managed by William Seligman. In that city the Seligmans were the agents for the Panama Canal Company. Messrs. Isaac and Leopold Seligman founded the London house and acted as agents of the Rothschilds and of the British Naval Department. The Frankfort branch was founded by Messrs. Henry and Abraham Seligman, and negotiated the greater portion of the German loans and was the first to place American bonds abroad. The New York house was composed of Jesse, James, Isaac N., David and Samuel. Abraham Seligman, of the Frankfort house, also founded the San Francisco branch of the firm and established the Anglo-Californian Bank in that city.

Mr. Seligman had been in poor health for several months, but when he set out for a two months' sojourn in Southern California a week ago last Wednesday it was generally supposed he was suffering from nothing worse than overwork. Mrs. Seligman and two daughters, Miss Madeline Seligman and Mrs. Edward Wasserman, accompanied him.

The *Herald* told last week of the side-tracking of the banker's private car at Topeka, Kan., on account of his illness, but subsequent news was reassuring and there was no expectation of his sudden death.

A despatch from the Hotel Del Coronado on Saturday night brought news to this city of a change for the worse, and Theodore and Henry Seligman, his sons, left Sunday night for California. Henry, the third son, is in business in Helena, Mon., and another daughter, Miss Alice Seligman, is in this city.

The news of his death was received at five o'clock yesterday afternoon at the office of the firm of J. & W. Seligman in the Mills Building. The banking house will be closed to-day.

There was universal regret in Wall street and vicinity when the news came, and kind words for the dead banker were on many lips.

May 3, 1894.

It was a large and reverent crowd that assembled at the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, yesterday morning to attend the public funeral services over the body of Jesse Seligman. Fully two thousand persons were present, many of whom failed to get admission to the temple, which was crowded to the doors. All creeds and nationalities were represented in the ranks of those who gathered together to honor the memory of the philanthropist.

The coffin was borne into the temple promptly at ten o'clock, followed by the pallbearers, and deposited in front of the altar in the midst of the magnificent floral offerings, whose perfume pervaded in the entire building. The coffin itself was massed in violets, ivy and maidenhair ferns.

The platform in front of the Ark was occupied by more than one hundred children—boys and girls from the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum.

In the front and neighboring pews were the chief mourners, among whom were Mrs. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wasserman, Misses Alice and Madeline Seligman, Professor E. R. A. Seligman, I. N. Seligman, De Witt J. Seligman and others.

Others present in the Temple were Bishop Potter, President Jonas Weil and Vice-President A. Peabody, of the Lebanon Hospital; Drs. Wilde and Lord and Messrs. Schalk and Kellar, of the same institution, and President Mechen, of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

Among the institutions represented were the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the United Hebrew Charities, the Independent Order of B'ne B'rith, the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, and the Local Board of Jewish Ministers. There were also a large delegation from the Union League Club.

The pallbearers were Seth Low, Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry Rice, John A. Stewart, Oscar S. Straus, General Horace Porter, Lewis May, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Emanuel Lehman, Thomas Dolan, Louis Gans, John Wanamaker, Carl Schurz, Charles S. Bernheim, John J. McCook, Abraham Wolff, D. Willis James, A. D. Juillard, Edwin Einstein, Colonel

William L. Strong, William Walter Phelps, Hyman Blum, Myer Stern, General Benjamin F. Tracy, William M. Evarts, Edward Lauterbach, James McCreery, Myer S. Isaacs, John Crosby Brown, Dr. H. Baar, Julius Goldman, A. S. Solomons, James H. Hoffman, J. Hood Wright, Charles Cramp, Colonel F. D. Grant and Judge John J. Dillon.

After the holy blessings had been pronounced the coffin was borne from the Temple to the hearse, followed by the pallbearers and the mourners. A long line of carriages followed the hearse to Cypress Hills, L. I., where the interment took place.

THE MORNING JOURNAL, *April 24, 1894.*

The news of the death of Jesse Seligman, the banker, reached Wall Street about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. It could not be confirmed at the office of the dead banker, in the Mills building. His partners declared as late as 4 o'clock P. M. that they had received no notice of his death.

Mr. Seligman left for the West a week ago last Thursday. He had been in very poor health for several weeks, and thought that the balmy air of California would restore him to health.

His condition became more serious from the day he left. When he got as far as Topeka, Kan., he was obliged to discontinue his journey for a few days.

Mr. Seligman finally reached California, and went to the Hotel del Coronado, at Coronado Beach, where he died yesterday morning at nine o'clock.

His condition on Saturday last was so serious that his family was telegraphed for. His sons, Theodore and Henry, and two of Mr. Seligman's daughters, left for the West on Saturday night. They arrived in Chicago yesterday, and took a special Atchison train for California. His wife and daughter were with him when he died.

MORNING ADVERTISER, *April 24, 1894.*

Mr. Seligman left New York nearly two weeks ago, accompanied by his wife and his daughter, Miss Alice, expecting to be gone about six months. He had been in bad health for a month, but his condition was not thought to be serious. . . .

He became a member of Howard Fire Company No. 3 of San Francisco. Throughout the era of lawlessness he was a prominent law and order man—one of the original Committee of Twenty-one, and captain of company No. 5 of the Vigilants. He was a member of the Committee of Forty, and his zeal in behalf of his party in local politics once saved his life. He had engaged passage for himself and his family on the ill-fated ship *Central America*,

bound for New York. Just before she sailed he determined to wait in San Francisco until after the election. The ship was lost.

Jesse Seligman was always identified most closely with the American business. The brothers did patriotic service during the war of the rebellion, enabling the Government to market its bonds to advantage in Europe. When John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury, the Seligmans helped the Government place its four-per-cent. bonds, and in other great financial transactions they were of almost invaluable benefit. Under all the republican Administrations since the war, they have been fiscal agents of the Government in Europe. Only two of the brothers, Joseph and Abraham, died before Jesse.

Jesse Seligman was an ardent republican. His first political idol was Henry Clay, whom he saw at the barbecue in Eutaw, Ala., in 1844, when Clay was a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Seligman was a member and vice-president of the Union League Club of this city. The blackballing of his son Theodore, the lawyer, in April, 1893, resulted in the resignation of Mr. Seligman. The young man had been rejected solely upon the ground that he was a Jew. The father bitterly resented this action, and was deeply wounded by it, though to any but a most sensitive man the humiliation would have been more than compensated for by the national condemnation of the League's action, and the hundreds of public and private expressions of sympathy and respect for the father. Mr. Seligman was always a liberal contributor to the Republican campaign funds, and was frequently mentioned as a desirable candidate for the Mayoralty and other offices. His estate is probably worth about \$10,000,000. He and his brothers were interested largely in the Atlantic and Pacific, the Texas Pacific and other South-western railroad properties. They controlled the St. Louis and San Francisco at one time, selling to the Atchison. Their more recent investments have been in Cramp's ship-yard in Philadelphia, and in the street railroads of Brooklyn and New Orleans.

Mr. Seligman devoted many thousands of dollars to charity. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 136th Street and Tenth Avenue, is a monument to his philanthropy. He had been president of it since it was started in 1859, with fourteen children and \$10,000 capital. He was always an enthusiast upon that subject, becoming acquainted with the children and assisting them in business. Every Sunday he visited the Asylum. He was a director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History, and was connected with nearly all the Hebrew charitable organizations of New York. He was a member of Temple Emanu-El.

Mr. Seligman leaves a wife and six children. The three sons are Theodore, a lawyer in New York; Henry, in the bank of J. & W. Seligman & Co., at No. 21 Broad Street, and Albert, interested in mining and other business at Helena, Mont. The daughters are Mrs. Emma Wasserman, Miss Alice and Miss Madeline.

April 26, 1894.

A special train is carrying Theodore and Henry Seligman, sons of the dead banker, to Coronado Beach, Cal. They left Chicago on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when they heard of their father's death. Since then little had been heard from them, and their New York friends are speculating as to the time it will take the train to cover the distance. At the office of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, No. 266 Broadway, it was said yesterday that it was impossible for the special which the Seligmans are on to make the distance in less than three days. There are 2,347 miles between Chicago and San Diego, and the quickest time made by the regular trains is three days and a half.

DAILY AMERICA AND MERCURY, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, of New York and London, died at the Hotel Del Coronado this morning.

Mr. Seligman had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for some time, although the physicians here say that the trouble was diagnosed differently in New York.

His condition became so serious two weeks ago that his family decided upon the trip across the continent, hoping to baffle the disease. Mr. Seligman did not improve the first two days out from New York, and on last Tuesday, when Topeka was reached, it was deemed best by the attending physician to sidetrack his private car for a time, and in this manner give the patient absolute rest.

After a stop-over of one day, the journey was taken up, the patient being apparently refreshed by the rest. But he had contracted pneumonia en route, and this, in addition to his other serious trouble, made it soon apparent that his recovery was now extremely doubtful. When the Hotel Del Coronada was reached he died.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL BULLETIN, *April 24 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman, bankers of New York and London, died at the Hotel Del Coronado yesterday morning. Mr. Seligman had been a sufferer from Bright's disease

for some time, although the physicians in Coronado say the trouble was diagnosed differently in New York. His condition became so serious two weeks ago that his family decided upon the trip across the continent, hoping to baffle the disease. Mr. Seligman did not improve the first two days out from New York, and on last Tuesday, when Topeka, Kan., was reached, it was deemed best by the attending physician to sidetrack his private car for a time, and in this manner give the patient absolute rest. After a stop-over of one day, the journey was taken up, the patient being apparently refreshed by the rest.

The improvement did not continue, however, and as he neared the coast his condition was causing his family considerable alarm. He had contracted pneumonia en route, and this, in addition to his other serious trouble, made it apparent to those near him that his recovery was now extremely doubtful. Mr. Seligman was very infirm when the Hotel del Coronado was reached, but his condition was not considered dangerous until yesterday. It was seen then that a crisis was imminent, and his physician gave out the verdict that the coming twenty-four hours would determine the matter of life or death. The wife and daughter became greatly alarmed, and immediately summoned by telegraph all the members of the family. Mr. Seligman grew worse during the night, and expired shortly after 9.30 this morning. He retained consciousness until the last. The body was embalmed to-day, and will be held to await the arrival of Mr. Seligman's three sons, who started from the East this morning by a special train for San Diego. Upon their arrival the family will accompany the remains to New York. Mr. Seligman was sixty-six years of age.

Mr. Seligman was heavily interested in the Panama Canal enterprise and was at the head of the American syndicate formed to place the shares in this country.

Mr. Jesse Seligman, who died in California yesterday, was one of the leading bankers not only of this city and this country, but of the world. Like so many other men who have achieved wealth and fame in the United States, he began life as a poor boy, and was emphatically a self-made man. He had a genius for business, and had with his brothers achieved success in trade before the Civil War opened a wider opportunity before him, and enabled him to become an important factor in placing our bonds abroad and establishing the credit of the United States upon a firm and enduring basis. But Mr. Seligman did not permit his great banking house and his important business interests to absorb his activities. He contributed freely, though unostentatiously, to numerous charitable works and was prominent in enterprises of public benefit. His death makes a large vacancy in many circles in the city.

NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS, *April 24, 1894.*

The arrangements for the funeral of the late Jesse Seligman, who died suddenly yesterday at Coronado Beach, California, have not yet been completed. The remains have been embalmed, and will be brought on to New York for interment as soon as possible. The banking house of J. & W. Seligman, in the Mills building, was not open to-day, and this notice was posted on the entrance doors:

"Owing to the death of Mr. Jesse Seligman, the banking house will not be open for business to-day."

All through Wall Street there were many expressions of regret and sympathy at the death of the eminent financier.

Mr. Seligman was an ardent republican, and adhered to the plan of reorganization proposed by the Committee of Thirty, of which he was a member.

April 30, 1894.

The special train bearing the body of the late Jesse Seligman is expected to arrive here about five o'clock this afternoon. The arrangements for the funeral are not yet completed, but there will be private services at the house, followed by public services at the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, conducted by Rev. Dr. Gottheil.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club last week, a resolution was passed that the Secretary should issue a notice of the funeral to the members of the Club, and request those who wished to attend to meet at the club-house and proceed in a body to the funeral.

May 2, 1894.

The warm, hushed air in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was fragrant this morning with the odor of violets and roses, when the last sad rites over the body of Jesse Seligman were held. The coffin was covered with greens and flowers.

The members of the family of the dead banker occupied the front seats. They were Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Mr. Theodore Seligman, Mr. Henry Seligman, Mr. Albert Seligman, Miss Madeline Seligman, Miss Alice Seligman, Mrs. H. Wasserman, Mr. James Seligman, Professor E. R. A. Seligman, Isaac N. Seligman, Dewitt J. Seligman and George W. Seligman.

The music was in charge of A. J. Davis, organist, and Frank Van der Stucken had charge of the quartet, consisting of Miss

Fannie Hirsch, Miss Fitzhugh, A. Bulkley Hills and Signor C. Bologna. Mendelssohn's "Parting and Meeting" and "Cast Thy Burdens" were sung, and as the funeral party passed out of the church, a sweet adagio by Tschaikowsky was sung.

Then came the officers, and after, 150 of the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who thus paid a touching tribute to their dead benefactor. The funeral party and their immediate friends at once drove to the Thirty-fourth street ferry, where special ferryboats took them across to the Long Island Railroad station. The interment was at Cypress Hills, L. I., in the family vault.

The church was packed, and the children from the Orphan Asylum had seats on the platform.

Representatives of the following organizations were also present: Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Hebrew Charities, Educational Alliance, Aguilar Free Library, Hebrew Free Schools, Mount Sinai Hospital, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Ladies' Sewing Society of Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Technical Institute, Baron de Hirsch Fund, Seligman Solomon Society, Purim Association, Ministers' Association and Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.

The banking, financial and club worlds were fully represented. Among those present at the church were:

Isidor Wormser, S. S. Shafer, Charles Sternbach, Rev. Dr. Kohler, President of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers; Gen. Seasongood, of Cincinnati; Dr. De Sola Mendes, J. Blumenthal, Col. de Freece, who represented the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and Dr. Hirsch.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, *April 25, 1894.*

The late Jesse Seligman was not only an able, successful financier, but he was a noble citizen in every respect. First of all, he was patriotic. In all things he was liberal-minded. His generosity was broad. He made good use of his wealth. He was helpful to others, and he felt civic pride in the city of his adoption, which is a rare thing among our wealthy men of affairs. The memory of Jesse Seligman deserves to be cherished.

May 2, 1894.

Public funeral services over the body of Jesse Seligman were held at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at ten o'clock to-day. Probably no resident of this city has had so largely attended a funeral in many years as that of the dead philanthropist to-day. The spacious synagogue where the services were held was crowded by the legions of friends and acquaintances

who had come into contact with Mr. Seligman during his exemplary career, and the struggling masses who were trying to gain admission extended far out into the street. Every seat within the church was occupied, and the space between the pews was filled up by occupied camp chairs.

It is safe to say that more than 3,000 people came to the church to pay a farewell homage to the dead banker. In the audience were men of national repute—Senators, judges, representatives, generals, merchants, bankers and preachers, many of them of the Christian faith, besides thousands in the middle walks of life.

Among the organizations represented at the funeral were the board of directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, directors of the Hebrew Charities, the directors of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the congregation of Temple Emanu-El, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the officers and managers of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, the Purim Association, the Independent Order B'ne B'rith, the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the managers of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Mount Sinai Hospital, the directors of the Hebrew Technical Institute, the directors of the Montefiore Home, and the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society.

The body of Mr. Seligman reposed on a raised platform in front of the altar, inclosed in a cherry-wood casket, which itself was completely hidden by a covering of ivy leaves and English violets. Many of the assembled friends eagerly secured the stray violets which fell from the coffin to the floor as it was carried up the centre aisle of the synagogue at 9.55 o'clock.

After the coffin had been placed on the platform, a quartet, under the direction of Frank Van de Stucken of the Arion Society, sang the hymn "Cast thy Burden." The services were then opened by an address by Rabbi Joseph Silverman, who spoke feelingly of Mr. Seligman's modesty, high character, manhood and charity. This was followed by the hymn "Parting and meeting," by Mendelssohn, rendered by the quartet. The Rev. Dr. Gottheil then delivered a eulogy on the dead banker, following which Chopin's funeral march was played on the organ as the cortege passed out of the church.

The following members of the Seligman family walked behind the coffin: Mrs. Jesse Seligman, widow; Theodore and Henry Seligman, sons; Mrs. Jesse Wasserman and the Misses Alice and Madeline Seligman, daughters, and James Seligman, a brother of the dead man.

One hundred boys from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the same number of girls from that institution, who had been

seated in a body at the side of the altar, followed the members of the family. Sixty delegates from the Union League Club closed the cortege.

Among others present were: Bishop Potter, Dr. John Hall, Register Levy, Senator Jacob Cantor, ex-Judge Horace Russell, Judge Ehrlich, Isidor, Simon and Louis Wormser, Oscar and Nathan Straus, Edward Lauterbach, Judge Dittenhoefer, Jacob Schiff, Judge Newburger, School Commissioner Elias, Solomon Loeb, Louis and Simon Stern and Isidor Straus.

More than 100 carriages followed the body down Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, thence to the ferry to Long Island City. The interment took place at Salem Fields Cemetery, adjoining Cypress Hills, in the mammoth family mausoleum.

May 12, 1894.

The last monthly meeting of the Union League Club for the season, held on Thursday evening, was almost entirely of a memorial nature. Resolutions on the death of Jesse Seligman were read and adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to draft similar resolutions on the death of John Jay, who was a former president of the club, and which are to be presented at the next regular meeting of the club on Thursday, June 14. The resolutions on Mr. Seligman's death were brief and well worded, and those who read between the lines fancied they saw a disposition on the part of the committee which prepared the tribute to make some sort of tardy amends to the dead man for the wound inflicted upon him by the rejection of his son as a member of the club, and from which he never entirely recovered.

NEW YORK POST, April 24, 1894.

The shades of the office of the banking and stock-broking firm of J. & W. Seligman, in the Mills Building, on Broad Street, were all drawn down this morning, and on the door was this notice:

"Owing to the death of Mr. Jesse Seligman, this office is closed for business."

In response to inquiries, it was stated by a son of one of the members of the firm that no further particulars could be given out yet about the death of Mr. Seligman, nor could anything be said about the arrangements for the funeral, as it had not been possible to make any in the absence of information from Coronado Beach, Cal., where Mr. Seligman died.

May 2, 1894.

Funeral services over the body of the late Jesse Seligman, the well-known banker, were held this morning in the Temple Emanu-

El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The Temple was crowded to the doors, at which it became necessary to place police officers in order to keep back hundreds of people, who were thus turned away. The most conspicuous fact in connection with the great audience was that there seemed to be almost as many Gentile as Jew faces.

Notable among others were Bishop Henry C. Potter and the Rev. Dr. John Hall. It had been announced in some of the papers that Bishop Potter would make an address, but, although he has spoken within the walls of this Temple, he was content to testify, by his simple presence on this occasion, his esteem for Mr. Seligman. Almost every Hebrew of prominence in the city was to be seen in the throng.

Glowing eulogies upon the deceased were pronounced by the two ministers of the Temple, the Rev. Drs. Gustav Gottheil and Joseph Silverman. Appropriate music was rendered by the regular choir of the Temple.

On the pulpit platform sat about half the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which Mr. Seligman was President. There was also present in the body of the church a delegation of pupils from the Baron de Hirsch Trade-School, with the manager of the school, D. Bloom.

At the close of the services, the body, enclosed in a coffin completely covered with violets, and surrounded in the church by some fifty floral pieces, was removed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where it was interred in the part called "Salem Fields," near the graves of Mr. Seligman's brother Joseph, and other members of his family.

NEW YORK NEWS, *April 24, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, of New York and London, which occurred yesterday, has occasioned quite a shock. He was at Coronado Beach for the benefit of his health, and arrived four days ago, direct from New York, with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all the members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before they reached here. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia.

Jesse Seligman was born in 1825, in Baiesdorf, Bavaria. He came to America in 1840, and began life by peddling among the poor in New York. He came to California nine years later with the '49ers, and invested his savings as a merchant in San Francisco, where he made a fortune. Returning to New York, he and his richer brothers founded their famous banking house during the war, and they have been wonderfully prosperous bankers ever since.

Regret was heard on all sides in this city over Jesse Seligman, the philanthropist banker's death. The banking house at 21 Broad Street was closed for business.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed, owing to the absence from this city of the banker's immediate family. Theodore and Henry Seligman and Mrs. Edward Wasserman were notified Saturday night of the serious change in their father's condition, and hurried to his bedside early the next day. The third son, Albert, was summoned from Montana, while Mrs. Seligman and the two daughters Alice and Madeline had accompanied Mr. Seligman when he started away on the trip for his health. The body has been embalmed, and will be brought to New York as soon as the sons and daughter from this city reach California. The burial will be in the family plot in Cypress Hills.

April 30, 1894.

The body of Jesse Seligman, the banker, is expected to arrive in New York at six o'clock this evening, accompanied by the widow and her sons and daughters, who have traveled with it from Coronado Beach, where the banker died last Monday. Mr. James Seligman, the dead man's only brother in this country, left this city to-day to meet the funeral train in Albany, and will return with the family.

At the Grand Central Depot the body will be met by relatives and by the officers and Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, twenty-one in number, of which institution Mr. Seligman was the President. The delegation will proceed to the house, 2 East Forty-sixth Street, following behind a hearse which will be in readiness to receive the body.

On Wednesday, after private services are held at the house, public services will begin in the Temple Emanu-El at ten o'clock. One side of the Temple will be reserved for delegations, and the other side and the galleries are for the public. Officers of the Union League Club, which Club never accepted Mr. Seligman's resignation, will attend in a body, as well as other clubs and municipal organizations. Trustees and officers of charitable institutions will be largely represented. A special platform for 150 little tots from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum will be reserved.

There will be twenty-four pall-bearers. After services the body will be taken to the magnificent family mausoleum in Cypress Hills.

May 2, 1894.

The last tributes to the memory of Jesse Seligman were paid to-day in the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The large edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity

with people. Long before the hour set for the services, the sidewalks were almost impassable—made so by those who were waiting for the gates to be opened.

Private services were held at nine o'clock in the house of the late banker, 2 East Forty-sixth street.

The coffin was carried downstairs to the parlor, where a mass of flowers was laid on top of it. Different societies had sent various emblems. By far the handsomest was one sent by the officers of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, it being a Victor wreath composed of Sago palms, lillies of the valley and violets. On a bow of purple ribbon was inscribed: "The sweet remembrance of the just shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

Rev. Dr. Gottheil read a short prayer over the body and then the lid of the coffin over the dead man's face was screwed down, and the family had looked on him for the last time.

It took twenty policemen, under Sergeant Kane, to keep people at the Temple from getting in when the gates were opened to admit people who had a right to enter earlier. Five minutes after the four gates on Fifth avenue and the single gate on Forty-third street were opened and every public seat was occupied. One-half of the main floor was reserved for delegations from the various societies. The platform in front of the Ark was occupied by 150 children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Those occupying reserved seats were the trustees of the Montefiore Home, trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital, trustees of the Home for Incurables, trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Board of the Temple Emanu-El, trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, officers of the Purim Association, officers of B'ne B'rith, the members of the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Orphan Asylum and members of the Ladies' Sewing Society of Mount Sinai Hospital.

The last delegation to arrive was sixty members of the Union League Club, headed by President Horace Porter.

The funeral procession moved slowly up the aisle to the accompaniment of a solemn dirge on the organ, and the coffin was deposited on the transverse aisle facing the Ark. The opening prayer was sung by the cantor, Mr. Sparger, in which those present joined. The children of the Orphan Asylum then sang a hymn, after which the assistant minister, Rev. Dr. Silverman, made an address.

After the anthem, "Cast Thy Burden on the Lord," the presiding minister, Rev. Dr. Gottheil, made an address, which was followed by the closing hymn.

The body was taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery immediately after the ceremonies, followed by the bereaved family, relatives and friends in a long line of carriages. It was deposited in the handsome family mausoleum.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM, *April 24, 1894.*

The late Jesse Seligman was a consistent Republican, and was in the habit of working quietly and effectively for his party around election time. A member for twenty years and a vice president for fourteen years, he resigned from the Union League Club last spring, because his son Theodore was blackballed. The only reason for the blackballing was that Theodore was a Hebrew. Up to the day of his death the father's resignation had not been accepted. Six years ago Jesse Seligman was suggested as the candidate of his party for Mayor of the city. He expressed his unwillingness, however, to accept the nomination.

May 2, 1894.

The funeral of Jesse Seligman, the well known banker, was held in Temple Emanu El, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street at ten o'clock this morning.

Fully two thousand people witnessed the ceremonies from the interior, while as many more were unable to obtain admission.

The edifice presented an appearance which will not soon be forgotten by those in attendance. One hundred and fifty boys and girls from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which Mr. Seligman was president, were present. These children, under the charge of Superintendent Baar, were ranged at the rear of the chancel.

The entire front of the altar was surrounded by a mass of flowers whose fragrance perfumed the interior of the edifice.

In the front row of seats, directly facing Dr. Silverman, sat Mrs. Jesse Seligman, James Seligman, a brother of the dead man, the sons, Theodore and Henry Seligman, Mrs. Wasserman, Miss Madeline and Miss Alice Seligman, daughters; Mrs. Theodore Hellman, a niece, and Miss Floretta Seligman, a daughter of James Seligman.

Immediately behind the closer relatives were others of the Seligman kindred. The families of the Bernheimers, Berners and Lehmaiars with several others, brought the number of relatives in the church in the neighborhood of one hundred.

Promptly at ten o'clock the pallbearers filed into the church with the coffin containing the body.

The tribute to the memory of Jesse Seligman was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Silverman. The speaker described Mr. Seligman as having been a thoroughly representative Hebrew, a true hearted American patriot, who lived and died in his faith. Dr. Silverman dwelt at length on the many deeds of humanity done by Jesse Seligman and drew a life-like picture of the philanthropist.

He was followed in the same strain by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil. At the conclusion of the addresses there was a song service.

The interment was in Salem Field Cemetery at Cypress Hills.

TOWN TOPICS, *April 26, 1894.*

Mr. Jesse Seligman was a prominent member of a very notable family of brothers, who, coming of the same stock as the Rothschilds, have in the latter half of the century had a similar career to that of their co-religionists of Frankfort in the early part of it. In both cases one notes the truth of the union and strength proverb, and in both that almost prophetic political foresight which in times of trouble makes fortunes for its possessor. Given these factors and join with them energy and an untarnished reputation for upright dealing, and success is assured, and so the Seligman family have found it. In their case the elder brothers brought forward the younger, and when the stress and strain of the civil war came their faith in the final success of their right never varied. Mr. Jesse Seligman was a shrewd, clever, honest man, full of the kindly and charitable impulses which, as a rule, characterized his race. He was in public matters a patriotic American and a staunch party man, and in private life a very pleasant companion. It is well for any country to have many citizens of his quality.

THE incident at the Union League Club last year, when the blackballing of the younger Seligman led to the unaccepted resignation of his father, who had for fourteen years been a vice-president of that organization, made a good deal of stir at the time, and was made use of as a proof of the universality of race prejudice. In point of fact, the action of the Club on that occasion did not express the Club feeling. The opposition to the election of young Seligman was, it is true, put on race grounds, as there was no possible objection to the man personally. But it was a carefully worked-up opposition by a limited number of men, most of them either very young or else rather unsuccessful oldsters, and it attracted very little attention until the election night came. As a rule, men thought that Jesse Seligman's son would be elected as a matter of course on his father's account, and there was no attempt at an organized support of his candidature until it was too late. The affair was regretted by the more prominent members of the Club, who were men of broad views, both because they did not believe in race prejudice and on account of the respect that they had for the elder Seligman.

In Memoriam.—By the death of Mr. Jesse Seligman the world loses one of Nature's noblemen. His life can be best summed up in the words: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

JEWISH MESSENGER, *April 27, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman on April 23d, at Coronado Beach, Cal., in his sixty-eighth year, was a severe shock to the community. He had not been in the best of health of late, and a trip across the continent was decided upon two weeks ago as the best means of regaining his vigor. The end came, however, with startling suddenness, and now the genial, whole-souled, sagacious, philanthropic man is but a memory.

It is only a few years ago when, at the banquet in his honor in this city, Jesse Seligman gave a picturesque description of his career, from his landing at Castle Garden on July 6th, 1840. Through all his early vicissitudes and change of occupation—in his successive experiences in the South, North and West, until his fortune was securely made by the establishment, by himself and brothers, of the banking firm which now enjoys an international reputation, Mr. Seligman secured and retained public esteem by his unfailing probity, his innate courtesy, his generous activity and public spirit. And in the days of his assured prosperity he was faithful to his highest ideals. Perhaps the best light on his success is furnished by his own words:

"My success, whatever it has been, I attribute to a kind and merciful God."

Mr. Seligman's activity was many-sided. He was the faithful citizen, patriotic, liberal, devoted to his adopted country, full of love for America and American freedom, and proud to render service and sacrifice in its cause. He was the generous worker in public enterprises for the benefit of New York—in charity, science, art, education. He was identified with his own creed openly and sincerely, a truly representative Hebrew. As one of the founders of Temple Emanu-El, as president for many years of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, as one of the leaders in aid of the Russian refugees, and always glad to co-operate in every wise movement in behalf of American Judaism, Mr. Seligman won the esteem, the affection of his associates, the love of the entire community.

Mr. Seligman's name, the honor in which he was deservedly held, is his best monument. The charities which he strove so warmly to promote form his most fitting epitaph. His half century of work on American soil is text and sermon for all.

Comments upon the death of the late Jesse Seligman indicate that the estimate of his character and career generally formed is singularly free from bias, on account of his recognized standing in financial circles. There is no disposition to overrate his importance because he was admittedly a wealthy man—a banker of national prominence.

As in his life he served his fellow-believers unselfishly and in a spirit of philanthropy, so in his death he sheds a ray of sunshine upon Jewish character in his own person and in the surroundings of friends, admirers, and faithful men and women who knew him and loved him for his amiability no less than for his zealous devotion to a good cause.

Judaism has for ages unjustly suffered because of the Shylock myth—a combination of mean cunning and savage ferocity utterly foreign to Jewish character and designedly attributed to a Venetian Jew while truly depicting a Christian usurer. Discoveries based upon authentic records prove that when the kings of England six centuries ago inflicted upon Jews penalties of fine, imprisonment and exile, it was often because these meek and timid bankers did not instantly give to their royal partners the lion's share of the profits in the enterprise.

To-day, Judaism is understood somewhat better. The leading men and women of the century defend the Russian exile unjustly accused of disloyalty and the German Israelite denied the honors and the rights which law and society would cordially confer were he a member of the Church.

Mr. Seligman fittingly illustrated the Jew of this century. He was a member of the synagogue, a devoted leader in benevolent work; and outside of the sphere in which denominational activity is usual among Americans, he was a *good citizen*, shrinking from no labor or sacrifice common to his contemporaries, appreciated in financial and political circles for his eminence in work and counsel, and taking social rank due to the refinement, liberality and public spirit he manifested in his capacity as a man of affairs.

Happily Mr. Seligman's example is clearly understood. Never ostentatious, he was always liberal. Profoundly moved by the sight or the knowledge of suffering, he was ready to aid by personal labor and advice, as well as pecuniarily. And the influence he had acquired by his position among the best people of our city, he was prompt to employ in the interest of philanthropy. It is known that he enjoyed relations of mutual confidence and respect with successive national administrations, and thus he was enabled to lend a helping hand in serious emergencies threatening the liberty and the lives of his coreligionists.

His death—the general expression of respect and sorrow—recalls his life, that of a true American gentleman,—remembering his origin, the obligations of the successful man toward his kinsmen, the suffering and the oppressed,—interested in denominational charities and missions,—and going about his daily avocation with a keen perception of duty toward his neighbor. We shall all remember him as “one who loved his fellowmen.”

HEBREW STANDARD, *April 27, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman died at Coronado, Cal., on Monday last. The end came peacefully, and consciousness was retained to the last. Mr. Seligman came to Coronado last Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Seligman and two daughters. He had felt for some time that his health was impaired, and he hoped the quiet of this place and the mild climate would restore his health. He expressed himself as hopeful when he came that the change would benefit him, and for a time it seemed that his expectations were well-grounded.

Shortly afterward, however, his condition became serious, and it was evident yesterday that a crisis was coming. His immediate family was notified to prepare for the worst. He sank steadily during Sunday night and until he died.

The local physicians who attended Mr. Seligman say Bright's disease caused his death. They declare further that his ailment was not properly diagnosed in New York, and that his treatment was of no benefit. He was supposed to be suffering from pneumonia when he went to Coronado.

At the banquet which was given to Jesse Seligman, October 1, 1891, at Delmonico's, by the officers and directors of the United Hebrew Charities, there was paid to Mr. Seligman a tribute such as few private citizens have received. Jacob H. Schiff, who presided at this meeting, said, among other things:

"Honored by the best of the nation because of the purity of his patriotism and his loyalty to his country, respected by his townsmen for his civic virtues and public services, beloved by his co-religionists because of his warm devotion to his race, whose best interests he stands ever ready to serve and defend, Jesse Seligman is—we proclaim it with pride—the truest and best exponent of the type of a man and a Jew, whom only a great country like our own can produce, a representative Hebrew-American."

It was in the admirable speech made at this banquet that Mr. Seligman told something of his life—a life that has won for him the respect and admiration of the people of this city and those elsewhere who knew him. No man was broader in his views, more tolerant, more kindly, more truly philanthropic. It was said of this speech that it should be placed before every youth in the land, that he might profit by the lessons therein contained.

The *Financial Record* has said of the firm of J. & W. Seligman, of which the man who has just died was the most prominent member: "The name of Seligman is a tower of strength, and synonymous of all that is progressive, liberal and influential, not only in the financial marts of the Western continent, but in Europe as well."

The New York house has quarters in the Mills Building. It was under the personal direction of James and Jesse Seligman. Within the past few years the house has been heavily interested in railroad property, particularly South-western securities. It also made large investments in street railway lines, notably in the surface railroads of Brooklyn.

At 136th street is the most splendid monument that can be erected to his memory. It is the great Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which he established in 1859. Then it had only fourteen little ones and a capital of less than \$10,000. From that day until the day of his death this great institution had the benefit of Mr. Seligman's personal solicitude and his great financial skill. He was its President for more than twenty years. Each morning when he came to the office the first thing he did was to telephone to the Superintendent of the Asylum and ask about the children. He had a personal interest in each one of the six or seven hundred who lived there. Every Sunday morning when he was in the city Mr. Seligman always visited the Asylum.

He was prominently identified with the Temple Emanu-El and the United Hebrew Charities, and contributed to that Association large sums of money. He was a director in the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and to this also he gave freely. But there were many private benefactions of which no one knew anything except in the most general way.

Our community has to mourn the loss by death of one who for many years has been one of its chief pillars, one of its most honored representatives, one who willingly aided in bearing its burdens and shedding lustre upon its name. Few of our co-religionists in this country have been so long and so conspicuously esteemed by the world as a son of Israel who could speak for the Jews and stand forth as their spokesman when occasion required.

The great financial genius of which he was possessed was evidenced by the success with which he toiled upwards from the poverty of his youth, and built up with his brothers the world-famous banking house of which he was the chief; by the skill which he displayed in patriotically assisting the Government during the Civil War in the task of solving the terrible financial problems, with which it was confronted.

His sterling unimpeachable integrity, his keen sagacity and wide knowledge of affairs and of men, his loyal and devoted patriotism, these were the qualities and traits of character that secured for him the intimacy and confidence of the most eminent of public men in the national councils, who were ever eager to obtain his advice and confer with him in regard to the high interests of the Government.

His pride in the city of his adoption led him to concern himself with all that might lead to the welfare of this municipality; every practicable measure and means for the betterment and the beautifying of the city had in him an earnest and energetic supporter. His influence was one felt in the direction of providing improved conditions of life for the poor and the unfortunate.

And what has he not done and been for our Jewish philanthropic work! With all his immense burden of thought and activity, entailed by his wide-reaching mercantile and financial relations, he found time to interest himself intimately in the vast and varied communal interests, attending sedulously the annual meetings, and counselling sagely and shrewdly and with the intelligence of one who thinks much and well.

But of all these institutions it was the Hebrew Orphan Asylum that stirred his heart, occupied his time and thought, aroused his care and anxiety and evoked his devotion. A veritable father he was in feeling towards those hundreds of children deprived of a father's care and of a mother's solicitude. The noble progress of the Institution, its noble developments, owes much to his fostering zeal.

For him, with his knowledge of the world and of men, the Ethical Culture movement had no charm. To his mind, there was no manliness in basely deserting the faith of his fathers and the ranks of his co-religionists. The noble eulogy of him as a Jew, uttered by Henry Ward Beecher at the time of the Hilton anti-Jewish crusade at Saratoga Springs, was sweeter to him than any hypocritical, sanctimonious patting on the back by non-Jews glad at a convert.

It is indeed a pleasure to honor his memory, though it is a piteous cause of grief that now he is but a memory. He was a dignified, honorable, admirable gentleman. He was a philanthropist, who was not satisfied with mere giving of foods, but shared in the labor of its wise distribution. He was a public-spirited citizen, who was not content with merely casting his ballot, but concerned himself with the active affairs of political life, without any wish for political office. He was a Jew for whom membership in a synagogue did not suffice, but who identified himself conspicuously with the religious life of Israel.

THE SUN, April 25, 1894.

The Seligmans were a vivid refutation of the rule that to make money in this world a man must begin at one thing and stick to it all his life. Jesse Seligman, who has just died, began as a peddler in what is known as the fancy goods business, then became a retail clothier, after that a promoter, and finally a banker. Of

his seven brothers, five have been interested in business of various sorts, but they gradually drifted into the same office, with the head of the big banking firm on Broad Street. Even there, however, the Seligmans were noted for the extraordinary diversity of their operations. They have been known literally in every section of New York where money is made. Jesse Seligman's popularity in the business and political world was based upon his singularly modest and amiable manner, as well as his great executive ability. The members of his banking firm were always accessible to visitors of any sort, and there was an absence of the atmosphere of austere reserve which the large banking houses usually cultivate in the vicinity of Wall Street. The Seligmans were at all times exceedingly approachable and amiable, and these characteristics were rigorously insisted upon by the dead financier, who has been for many years the head and chief manager of the banking house.

Two citizens of New York who have died recently were types of Americans who know best how to improve the opportunities for elevation offered here as in no other country of the world, instead of railing against them because their profitable use requires struggle and self-denial.

One of those men was David Dudley Field, an American of the old New England stock, and the other was Jesse Seligman, a Jew born in Bavaria, who immigrated to this country in his boyhood, more than fifty years ago. Relatively to a great part of our present population, Mr. Seligman, therefore, was himself of the older stock. Up to the time when he came hither, in 1841, the immigration had been small as compared with what it has been since; and not until five years thereafter did it begin to pour in with the flood which has changed the character of the population so greatly. The immigration in 1841 was only about 80,000; in 1850 it had risen to nearly 370,000; in 1892 it was nearly 624,000. Mr. Field's ancestors also were immigrants, but they came among the early settlers of the country, so that he was born in Connecticut. However, the important changes in our social conditions, due to immigration, occurred during the lifetime of them both.

Mr. Field was the son of a New England minister, from whom he inherited valuable qualities, but no material wealth. He had his own way to make from the very start. Mr. Seligman was a poor Jewish boy when he landed in New York. He began here with the handicapping of ignorance of our language and of race prejudice against him. By saving a little money from his scanty gains, he was able to go into peddling with his brothers. He carried his pack on his back, and tramped after a living. Keeping

on saving, he accumulated enough capital to set up with them a stationery business. In 1850 the California gold discoveries led him to that State, where he made more money, and laid the foundation of the great fortune of many millions of which he died possessed, but he got that fortune by trade, not by digging gold out of the earth. Afterward he removed to this city, and joined his brothers in the clothing business, from which, in the course of a few years, he built up the banking house now known throughout the world. Mr. Field, an older man by twenty-two years, had worked his way through Williams College, had assisted his brothers to an education and to business success, and was already winning distinction at the bar when the other first landed here.

The careers of these two men were not singular for their time, nor will they be singular as compared with the careers of multitudes who are now beginning where they started and to whose industry, perseverance and wisdom as many and as good opportunities are now open as were enjoyed by them in their youth. They did not proceed on the theory of the Coxey tramps, that the world owed them a living, but that if they were to have a living they would have to make it. They did not stand gaping at the clouds, waiting for manna to fall from heaven for their sustenance, and they did not spend in cursing inevitable social conditions the time and thought and energy they needed to employ for the improvement of their own condition.

With very few exceptions, comparatively, all the successful men in this country have started as they started. Nearly all the prosperous men in business and most of those in the professions began as poor boys. The fortunes in this country are new. They are possessed almost wholly by those who accumulated them, themselves, from small beginnings. If contemptible envy of their success shall induce legislation to punish their thrift by the penalty of special taxation directed against a quality so essential to the preservation and the highest development of society, the blow will be struck against everybody who is striving to get ahead in the world. Such legislative discrimination would be a new obstacle to progress. It would tend to discourage such virtue and enterprise. The logical consequence of the principle would be further and heavier impositions fatal to their cultivation. Really it is against the poor man as much as the rich man, for the great mass of the rich men to be are now poor men struggling to win the independence of wealth.

At this time a vicious and a vile doctrine is preached by demagogues and social disturbers in this country. So far as it is followed, it will be hurtful to the poor far more than to the rich. It is un-American and undemocratic in both a general and a specific

partisan sense. It is the teaching of laggards and cowards who seek to hold back the march of progress and to demoralize the line pressing forward boldly and eagerly to fight the battle of life.

May 3, 1894.

The body of Jesse Seligman was buried yesterday afternoon in the Salem Fields Cemetery at Cypress Hills. Nearly two hundred carriages followed the hearse. At nine o'clock in the morning private services were held at the Seligman home, 2 East Forty-sixth street, no one but the family and the pall-bearers being present. Before that hour Fifth avenue for a block each side of the Temple Emanu-El, at Forty-third street, was crowded. When the doors were opened 2,000 of them crowded into the synagogue. Many who could not gain admission remained outside during the entire service, and hundreds returned home unable to obtain an entrance.

The funeral procession arrived at ten o'clock. Victor Herbert, the 'cellist, played softly as the pall-bearers filed in, led by Mayor Gilroy and Lewis May. The big platform was half occupied by floral pieces sent by friends and half by one hundred Hebrew orphan boys in uniform and seventy-five little girls from the Orphan Asylum. As soon as the mourners were seated the Rev. William Sparger, the cantor of the temple, read a psalm and sang a funeral hymn.

NEW YORK RECORDER, *May 3, 1894.*

Two thousand persons sought admission to the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning, anxious to pay tribute to the memory of Jesse Seligman. The coffin containing the dead banker's body was carried into the sacred edifice at ten o'clock, and at that time the platform in front of the ark was occupied by one hundred children from the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum.

The coffin, after it had been put in its resting-place, was almost hidden under violets, ivy and maidenhair ferns.

In the front pews were Mrs. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wasserman, the Misses Alice and Madeline Seligman, Professor E. R. A. Seligman, J. N. Seligman and De Witt J. Seligman.

Others present were Bishop Potter, President Jonas Wilde and Vice-President A. Peabody, of the Lebanon Hospital; Drs. Wilde and Lord, and Messrs. Schaik and Keller, of the same institution, and President Meechen, of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

Among the institutions represented were the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the United Hebrew Charities,

the Independent Order of B'ne B'rith, the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, and the local board of the Jewish ministers. There was also a large delegation from the Union League Club.

Eulogistic addresses were made by Rabbis Gottheil and Silverman.

While the services were in progress Central Office Detectives Bonnoil and Cary arrested Moritz Rodenburg and James Back, who were acting suspiciously in the crowd in front of the temple. The detectives said the men were notorious pickpockets whose pictures in the Rogues' Gallery are numbered respectively 23 and 2018.

May 4, 1894.

One of the many pleasant tributes to the memory of the late Jesse Seligman was the presence among his pall-bearers of representatives from all the religious sects.

May 6, 1894.

Miss Madeline Seligman, the youngest daughter of the late Jesse Seligman, is a well-developed young woman of about twenty years of age. She bears a strong resemblance to her father, both in face and character. He was a large-hearted, generous man, and his daughter is never so happy as when she is dispensing gifts. Both Jew and Gentile come in for a share of her generosity. At Christmas, a festival which naturally can have little personal significance to her, she often supplies the tree—with its gifts—for a child's hospital, under the management of some Sisters of Charity. Mount Sinai Hospital comes in for a goodly share of her attention.

THE AMERICAN HEBREW, April 27, 1894.

A great man in Israel has fallen; fled has the spirit of one of nature's noblemen, whose keenest pleasure it was to do his duty to mankind, regardless of creed, but whose first and best efforts were given to bettering the condition of those to whom he was attached by the ties of a common faith.

The death of Jesse Seligman will come with a shock to those who knew not of his failing health. By the advice of his physician, he had gone to seek health in the salubrious climate of the Pacific coast, accompanied by his wife and daughters, but he succumbed to Bright's disease and pneumonia, and died on Tuesday last at Coronado Beach, San Diego, Cal.

Mr. Seligman's last appearance here was at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which he had been President for very many years, and which engrossed the larger part of his time that was not taken up by his business. Three weeks ago last Sunday he presided at a

men identified with the welfare of Judaism. In opening the event, the honored guest of the evening was escorted to the platform by that other beloved son of Israel, Jacob H. Schiff, who occupies so deep an affection in the hearts of his people, and who said:

"I consider it no small honor, and I appreciate it highly, to have been called upon to preside here this evening. Opportunities are not too frequent when one is privileged to publicly honor the best of his clan and to give expression on behalf of an entire community of its respect and esteem for one who has lived in its midst for a generation, and whom old and young have learned to love and revere. The modesty of our honored guest and friend, Mr. Jesse Seligman, is so proverbial, that I shall not attempt to here say all that is due to him, but I shall rather give expression to the feeling of regret which I am certain you all share with me, that for a considerable time to come we shall have to miss not only the genial and benign countenance, but also the wise counsel and co-operation of our esteemed friend, in whom we honor the foremost of our Jewish community—nay, I may say, of the Hebrews of America.

"Honored by the best of the nation because of the purity of his patriotism and his loyalty to his country, respected by his townsmen for his civic virtues and public services, beloved by his co-religionists because of his warm devotion to his race, whose best interest he stands ever ready to serve and defend, Jesse Seligman is—we proclaim it with pride—the truest and best exponent of the type of a man and a Jew whom only a great country like our own can produce—a representative Hebrew-American. . . . The ideals for our children to look up to and imitate are men of the stamp of Jesse Seligman, our guest of honor this evening. I know he leaves us reluctantly, for his greatest joy and satisfaction has ever been to dwell among his people. But, as his heart remains with us, so our good wishes accompany him upon the journey he is about to enter. May it bring him deserved rest and recreation; may he ere long be able to return to us full of renewed strength and vigor, to be spared many years yet to his family, to his friends, and to the community, of which he is so useful a member, and which, in honoring him, honors itself."

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum takes place on Sunday, when suitable action concerning Mr. Seligman's death will be taken.

The remains will be brought on to New York and interred, after a public funeral in Temple Emanu-El, in the family vault at Salem Fields Cemetery.

At a full meeting of the Trustees of the Orphan Asylum, held

Wednesday night, it was agreed that the Trustees, in a body, should escort the remains to his late home on their reaching here.

April 27, 1894.

The death of Jesse Seligman is not alone a serious and deep-felt blow to the Jewish community. The long, detailed and sympathetic records of his life and tributes to his memory that appear in all the public prints as the news of his death comes from California, attest in a convincing manner to the high esteem in which he was generally held, and the exalted place which he occupied in public life, without ever having accepted any political position.

Though he left New York a few days ago in enfeebled health and no longer a young man, or the robust man that he was, none was prepared for the sudden tidings of the low condition in which he was in on his arrival at Coronado, and the rapidly following report of his death. The spirits of his many friends likewise revived by a rumor that the reports of his demise were premature, but alas! they were only too quickly confirmed.

Mr. Seligman was above all a conspicuous example of the perfect consistency with which a man can be a kindly, patriotic American, in touch and sympathy with all the highest aims and noblest aspirations of the American spirit, and yet be as devotedly attached and manfully loyal to the Judaism in which he was born and reared and with whose ideals he was in devout sympathy.

The public spirit of Mr. Seligman was a broad-minded, generous-hearted interest in all that concerned the welfare of his fellow-men. Ready with a helping hand to every deserving unfortunate being whose circumstances did not just fit in to the provisions of charitable institutional work, he was a devoted student of the social science problems of our times, and eagerly anxious for the development of organized charity, along the lines of the most humane and sympathetic tenderness.

Never a mother watched with more loving, brooding care the delicate offspring in her own household, than Jesse Seligman took to his heart the hundreds of boys and girls who secured a home in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. There were his warmest affections enshrined; although his help and counsel were ever ready and freely given for the support and up-building of every worthy institution. Posterity need have no more just conception of the man than that which may be formed of him by the picture of the busy, worried man of great affairs calling up on the telephone the Superintendent of the Asylum every day to ask after the welfare of the little ones; the little ones who have indeed been again bereft of a parent by the death of their well-beloved President of the Asylum.

May 4, 1894.

The host of people assembled on Wednesday morning in and about the Temple Emanu-El to attend the funeral services of the lamented communal leader, whose loss is so generally mourned, testified incontrovertibly to the firm hold which had been gained by Jesse Seligman upon the esteem and affection of the most widely diverse men and women, with interests varied and disconnected social, political and religious relations. Those who were there represented nearly all the walks and professions of life; among them were some of the most distinguished men and women, who in their peculiar spheres of public activity occupy a large share of popular interest and attention.

If the secret of the life and character be sought of a man who can thus appeal to the respect and consideration of such numbers of earnest people, it can to a great extent be found in the tributes to the memory of the departed one, which have come to us, and which we publish in this number of *The American Hebrew*, which veritably constitutes a memorial service to the worthy work of Jesse Seligman; which illustrates conclusively how manifold and many-sided were his interests, capacities and beneficence.

That he occupied a prominent position in the financial and commercial world, might by some be thought to be one of those things to be kept in the background, or at least not to be emphasized. On the contrary, we deem it wise and right to place in the foreground this pregnant fact that in times when men of great wealth are subjected to the keenest scrutiny, it can be said of him that in all things he was an honest, upright man. Engaged in the most important gigantic enterprises, his name at the end of the record is as pure and as spotless as when he first began his arduous toiling in early youth.

And with what satisfaction must we, his brethren in faith, observe with what unreserve and lack of qualification the thoroughly American patriotic spirit ever manifested by Mr. Seligman, as recognized by those who have had the most complete opportunities for intimately studying his relations with the Government; his unselfish exercise of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship; his loyalty and devotion to the best and highest interests of the country, and the zeal with which he sacrificed his personal interests in his anxiety to serve the Government and the party with which he was identified.

But that which still remains the distinguishing trait of Jesse Seligman—if any of all his many noble characteristics may be said to be more prominent than the others—is the philanthropic spirit which he displayed. This was not confined in its manifestation to the generosity with which he gave of his means for the

support of every worthy charitable purpose, for the relief of all manner of distress. It was still this, by the zeal with which he threw himself into every movement organized for the public weal; by the self-sacrifice with which he gave his personal service, his time, his thought, his energy, to the development of our communal institutions.

His life, indeed, is an inspiration. No words could so effectually appeal to what is best in our youth. His career, and the honor conferred upon him by those whose honor is worth the having, will, we are confident, serve to awaken in our young men the ambition to emulate the character and the deeds of Jesse Seligman in the spirit with which he lived his life well rounded out, with nothing in it for others to regret, for those who love him to look back upon with aught but pride amid their tears, and naught but affection amid their grief.

MORNING ADVERTISER, *April 25, 1894.*

So far as all material conditions are concerned, the late Mr. Jesse Seligman's start in life was below the average. His chief endowment was energy and a disposition to thrift. With this he came to America, ignorant of the language of the country. He became not only wealthy and influential, but he gained his wealth in legitimate ways, without oppressing anybody, and throughout his career he was noted for his liberality and his public spirit.

There are tens of thousands of such men, not all of whom have reached the same prominence or acquired as much money, but who have risen from poverty to competence, and often affluence, entirely by their own exertions.

The conditions under which he flourished would still exist but for some of the unreasonable exactions of labor organizations, and but for the unwholesome doctrine that has been promulgated by political demagogues that labor has no fair chance, and must look to legislation to do for the working-man what Mr. Seligman and tens of thousands of others have done for themselves. These successful men, working with their hands and spending less than their small earnings, did not look for any easy road to success. Industry, thrift and caution, turning a deaf ear to the allurements of fleeting pleasures and to the harangues of the demagogues, comprise all the secret of their success.

Except so far as men have allowed themselves to become the subjects of unreasonable restrictions by labor organizations, this path to success is still open, and it will be followed by other thousands to the same goal.

May 3, 1894.

Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was crowded to the doors yesterday morning when funeral services were held over the body of the late Jesse Seligman, who died April 23 at Coronado Beach, California. Long before the body of the dead banker reached the synagogue, every seat in the building was taken, and the aisles and lobbies were crowded to suffocation.

At ten o'clock the bereaved family entered the synagogue, and passed down the centre aisle to the seats directly in front of the altar. The mourners included Mrs. Seligman, the widow of the banker, and their sons, Theodore, Albert and Henry, Mrs. Emma Wasserman, Misses Alice and Madeline Seligman, Mrs. Albert Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Seligman, Washington Seligman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Alfred Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt J. Seligman, David L. Einstein and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bernheimer.

The coffin, which was completely hidden beneath a mass of violets and smilax, was borne in and placed upon the catafalque before the altar. The pall-bearers took seats on the left of the centre aisle. The following is the list of those who were invited to officiate in this capacity: Seth Low, Cornelius Bliss, Oscar S. Straus, General Horace Porter, Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, John Wanamaker, Carl Schurz, Colonel J. J. McCook, Edwin Einstein, William Walter Phelps, Myer Stern, General B. F. Tracy, William M. Evarts, Edward Lauterbach, Myer S. Isaacs, Charles Cramp, Colonel F. D. Grant, Judge John J. Dillon, Henry Rice, Emanuel Lehman, Louis Gans, Colonel W. L. Strong, Hyman Blum, J. Hood Wright and James McCreery.

The altar was a fragrant bank of lilies and immortelles, and was surrounded by palms and potted plants in profusion. As the coffin was borne up the aisle a chorus of 150 boys from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum chanted a solemn dirge, and the same chorus also rendered a simple but impressive musical programme during the services. Rabbis Gottheil and Silverman conducted the services. The latter delivered a long address in which he spoke of the philanthropy of the dead man. Dr. Gottheil followed him more briefly in an address which dealt with the private life and the beautiful character of Mr. Seligman. The funeral service followed and then the body was taken to Salem Fields, Cypress Hills Cemetery, where it was placed in the magnificent vault of the Seligmans. A great many of the dead philanthropist's friends followed his body to the grave.

The immense throng which attended the services in the synagogue was notable not only for its numbers but for its distinguished character. Few great funerals even in this city have collected such a body of eminent representative men.

There was present a delegation of sixty members from the Union League Club, which marched in double file from the clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and and Thirty-ninth Street to the synagogue, led by General Horace Porter. The delegation included Colonel Joel B. Erhardt, William H. Webb, Jacob Wendell, General C. H. T. Collis, S. P. Avery, Salem H. Wales, Elihu Root, Dorman B. Eaton, Mortimer C. Addoms, C. C. Tiffany, J. Seaver Page, Henry C. Yale, John Scott Boyd, Sigourney W. Fay, A. G. Hyde, Richard Butler, Frederick Taylor, John N. Cilley, John Sloane, Colonel D. F. Appleton, O. D. Munn, W. T. Schley and others hardly less distinguished.

Officers and beneficiaries of the many charitable and benevolent organizations with which Mr. Seligman was connected were also present. The list includes the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Purim Association, the Montefiore Home, the Order of B'ne B'rith, the Hebrew Charities, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, and many others.

In the temple were to be seen the representatives of most of the great banking houses—Drexel, Morgan & Co., Lazard Freres, Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., I. & S. Wormser, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Hollgarten & Co., and many more.

SCHENECTADY (N. Y.) UNION, *April 25, 1894.*

The late Jesse Seligman, a noted New York banker, began life as a pack peddler. As a millionaire, he was noted for his charity.

Jesse Seligman, the deceased New York banker, took great pride in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which shelters 600 little ones. Every Sunday Mr. Seligman made it a point to visit the Institution. He was its President, and had been for twenty years back. Mr. Seligman was also a director in the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History.

WATKINS (N. Y.) EXPRESS, *April 26, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, a native of Bavaria, who fifty-four years ago disembarked as a steerage passenger from a sailing vessel at Castle Garden, New York, with a keen mind and an indomitable determination to succeed as his only capital, died at Coronado Beach, Cal., on Monday of this week in possession of a fortune estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. The career of Jesse Seligman, in so far as it bears on the accumulation of wealth, reads like a romance. And yet in this land of great resources and

unlimited opportunities his experience has been duplicated by A. T. Stewart and others to whom shrewdness, enterprise and genius have brought millions on millions. Jesse Seligman possessed charitable and philanthropic instincts, and his life was devoted quite as much to spending money as to accumulating it. The spirit of American institutions was quickly acquired by him, and he identified himself with public affairs, realizing in a much larger degree than do some of the possessors of vast wealth that he owed certain duties to the Government and society. Mr. Seligman was the head of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York.

CARLISLE (PA.) VOLUNTEER, *April 25, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the famous New York banker, died at San Diego, California, on Monday morning. He had gone to California for his health and arrived at San Diego only a few days before his death. His wife and daughter were with him when he died.

ERIE (PA.) TIMES, *April 25, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of New York, who died a day or two ago in California, was a prominent and most admirable representative of his race in America. From the most humble beginnings, a friendless boy carrying a peddler's pack, he rose to become the head of one of the greatest banking houses in the world, and an unofficial but trusted adviser of the Government in some of its important financial operations. Mr. Seligman's career was an exemplification of the opportunities afforded under a free government to the most lowly of its citizens to attain a high and influential position.

JOHNSTOWN (PA.) TRIBUNE, *April 27, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of New York, a Bavarian who had led a remarkable career in the financial world, died at nine o'clock last Monday morning, at the Hotel del Coronado, Cal., of pneumonia and Bright's disease. Mr. Seligman came to this country in 1841, and joined three brothers who had left their Bavarian home previously, at Lancaster, Pa., where he learned to speak English. The brothers went to Mobile, but as that city was too large for their small capital, they finally moved to Selma, Ala. They were peddlers, and carried their own packs. Jesse was prosperous, and when only fifteen years old he owned his own store and employed clerks. By constant rises, Mr. Seligman and his brother came to be members of a New York banking firm, established in 1862, which was the first house to put U. S. bonds abroad. He was a very charitable man, and several years ago founded a

Hebrew Orphan Asylum in New York City. When he died, he ranked among the wealthiest men of the metropolis. He was the close friend of General Grant and Henry Ward Beecher and a firm supporter of the republican party.

LONG BRANCH (N. J.) RECORD, *April 27, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, who has for many years been a summer resident of this place, died at Coronado Beach, Cal., Monday morning, of Bright's disease.

Mr. Seligman's condition became so serious two weeks ago that his family decided upon the trip across the continent. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. He had contracted pneumonia on the way. Mr. Seligman was very infirm when the Hotel del Coronado was reached, but his condition was not considered dangerous until Sunday. It was seen then that a crisis was imminent. Mr. Seligman grew worse during the night, and expired shortly after 9.30 Monday morning. He retained consciousness until the last. The body was embalmed, and will be held to await the arrival of Mr. Seligman's three sons, who started from the East by a special train for San Diego.

The Seligmans have continued to deal in Government securities since the civil war, and under republican administrations, which means all but a few years of the interval, have been the recognized Government bankers abroad. As this implies, Jesse Seligman was a republican, and his resignation from the Union League Club a year ago, with the reason for it, was the occasion of political as well as social gossip. He had been a member for twenty years, having served as a vice-president for fourteen years, when his son, Theodore Seligman, was nominated for membership. Theodore was blackballed solely because he was a Hebrew, at a meeting held on April 13 of last year. Jesse Seligman at once resigned as a member of the Club, but his resignation has not yet been acted upon, so that he was still technically a member.

His personal wealth is estimated at \$10,000,000. That of the combined banking houses is probably half a dozen times as large. The American house has dealt during the past few years with railways on a scale which only a large capital could command.

GREENWICH (CONN.) NEWS, *April 27, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, occurred at Coronado Beach, California, on Monday morning. The end came peacefully, and consciousness was retained to the last. Mr. Seligman arrived at Coronado last Friday, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He sank steadily during Sunday night and until the end came. The body has been taken

to an undertaker on the San Diego side of the bay, where it will be embalmed and retained until the arrival of his three sons, who, it is said, left on a special train for San Diego. When they arrive, the body will be sent to New York.

He was a man of extreme courtesy and dignity, and had an imposing personal appearance. He was influential in all great financial movements, an able banker, a loyal and charitable citizen, respected by all classes of the community and always having at heart the welfare of the land of his adoption.

BANGOR (ME.) COMMERCIAL, *April 25, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of New York, who died Monday, at Coronado Beach, Cal., was a prominent and most admirable representative of his race in America. From the most humble beginnings, a friendless boy carrying a peddler's pack, he rose to become the head of one of the greatest banking houses in the world, and an unofficial but trusted adviser of the Government in some of its important financial operations. Mr. Seligman's career was an exemplification of the opportunities afforded under a free government to the most lowly of its citizens to attain a high and influential position.

April 26, 1894.

It is common talk in New York that the death of Jesse Seligman, the great banker, was hastened by the blackballing of his son by the Union League Club. Mr. Seligman, the senior, had for years been one of the Club's most prominent members but his son, a young lawyer of exceptional brilliancy, was blackballed because he was a Hebrew, by the younger element of the Club. The father's health began to fail from that time and he never recovered from the slight thus put upon his family.

ROXBURY (MASS.) GAZETTE, *April 28, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the famous banker, died in Coronado Beach on Monday. He was a Jew, the fourth of eight brothers, and was born in Baierdsdorf, Bavaria, in 1825. He came to this country when he was fifteen years old, and began his wonderful financial career as a pack peddler.

BOSTON (MASS.) HERALD, *April 24, 1894.*

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the death, at Coronado Beach, this morning, of Jesse Seligman, the great banker.

Jesse Seligman's confidence in the ability and disposition of the American people to meet their obligations never wavered. Secretary Sherman also found a warm advocate of his theory of specie

resumption in the Seligman Bros., who shared with him a belief in its easy and complete success. The policy of the firm was liberal, but still close enough to insure it against the vicissitudes that stranded many competitors. The memorable "Black Friday" panic, which proved the ruin of many capitalists in New York, left the house over which Mr. Seligman presided unscathed.

Of his ability as a banker an eminent contemporary said: "I regard Jesse Seligman as among the ablest financiers of Wall Street and America. He is far-seeing and comprehensive, cool-headed and conscious of his own ability. He has been remarkably successful; in fact, he has made a business of success."

The house promoted the Panama Canal project and the system of southern railroads extending into Mexico.

April 25, 1894.

There is the usual variance in the estimates of the wealth of the latest rich man to die in New York. The *Sun* sets the late Jesse Seligman's fortune at \$10,000,000, while the *Times* puts it between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. These are the two extremes, and the other papers range between these figures, illustrating anew the fact that when a man's wealth gets up into the millions it is hard to figure it up definitely, especially when he started out in business with not a penny in his pocket.

BOSTON (MASS.) JOURNAL, *April 27, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the banker of New York, died this morning at Coronado Beach.

Latterly, in addition to an immense banking and exchange business, Mr. Seligman had become identified with many prominent commercial enterprises requiring large capital.

LOWELL (MASS.) TIMES, *April 27, 1894.*

In an editorial on David Dudley Field and Jesse Seligman, two wealthy, widely known and widely respected, though widely differing Americans, who have died, the New York *Sun* points out that their careers were typical; that, with very few exceptions, all the successful men in this country have started as they started. Nearly all the prosperous men in business, and most of those in professions, began as poor boys. From this fact it draws the following deductions, which are particularly apropos at the present time, and worthy the attention of all: "These men did not proceed on the theory of the Coxey tramps, that the world owed them a living, but that if they were to have a living, they would have to make it. They did not stand gaping at the clouds, wait-

ing for manna to fall from heaven for their sustenance, and they did not spend in cursing inevitable social conditions the time and thought and energy they needed to employ for the improvement of their own condition."

LYNN (MASS.) TRANSCRIPT, *April 27, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, died at Coronado Beach, California, Monday morning. He was born in 1825 in Bavaria. He came to this country in 1840, with only a few dollars in his pocket, starting as a peddler and earning his first thousand dollars in that way. He engaged in the clothing business afterwards and until after the end of the war, supplying clothing for the soldiers under contract with the Government. In 1865 the banking business was started, the entire capital of eight brothers being embarked in the enterprise, and so successful were they that none of the succeeding panics has ever shaken them. This man was a great help to many of the Treasury officials by his advice and counsel, which was sought, and in the refunding measures of Secretary Sherman the firm subscribed for \$20,000,000 of the four-per-cent. bonds.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) UNION, *April 25, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, who died in California Monday, was one of the most successful bankers of the world, and one of the best citizens of this country. He was exceedingly charitable, giving freely and intelligently, and never forgetting that his own early days were passed in poverty.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) NEWS, *April 26, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman's fortune was estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000, and up to the time of his departure for the West, Mr. Seligman had rarely missed a day at his office in the Mills Building, on Broad Street, where the firm of J. & W. Seligman has made its quarters ever since the building was completed.

WESTERLY (R. I.) SUN, *April 25, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman began life a penniless boy and ended it a millionaire, and all along his path his beneficence has been scattered with a lavish hand.

LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) GAZETTE, *April 27, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, who died the other day at Coronado Beach, was one of the best known and most public-spirited bankers in the United States. He came to this country fifty-four years ago, and

when he first landed in New York he made his home for some time at a hotel, which charged him only one dollar a week for his board and lodging. He leaves a fortune valued at \$30,000,000.

JACKSONVILLE (FLA.) TIMES, *April 30, 1894.*

The late Jesse Seligman, who died a few days at Coronado Beach, California, came to this country in 1840, and when he landed inquired for a place where he could board for one dollar a week. He died worth \$30,000,000. Young man, if you follow his example, especially about the one dollar a week, you may be able to do the same thing.

AUGUSTA (GA.) NEWS, *April 24, 1894.*

It is noted as an instructive coincidence that the two most distinguished and most wealthy men who have died in New York lately—David Dudley Field and Jesse Seligman—both came to that city without a penny, and both left large fortunes. About all the prosperous men in business and in the professions, not only in New York, but in all the other cities of the country, started out in the same way. It is the rule rather than the exception.

BALTIMORE (MD.) AMERICAN, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, who went to San Diego for his health a few days ago, accompanied by his wife and daughter, died at the Hotel del Coronado this morning.

He was a director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History. He donated large sums of money to numerous benevolent and charitable institutions, but his favorite one was the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which he was President for over twenty years. When he was in town he never missed visiting this place on Sunday, and took the deepest interest in the children there, and when out of the city, in his letters and telegrams he always asked about the children.

He leaves three sons—Theodore, Henry and Albert—and three daughters—Mrs. Emma Wasserman and the Misses Alice and Madeline.

It is said that his fortune is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

April 25.

Jesse Seligman is another illustration of the opportunities of this country. Last week it was said that David Dudley Field had arrived in New York with a Bible and ten dollars, and had died worth a million and with the firm respect of the world. Mr.

Seligman's work was different from that of Mr. Field, but he began even more humbly, and from a small retail business and various enterprises in the South and North and the Pacific Slope, he built up with his brothers, the great success which made him one of the richest men of the country. He did much good with his money, and he leaves a name which will be remembered.

RALEIGH (N. C.) CHRONICLE, *April 25, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, who died Monday last, came to this country in the steerage of a sailing vessel, landing at Castle Garden on July 4, 1840. In an address delivered in 1891 before the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of this city, of which he was the President, Mr. Seligman gave a picturesque description of his first day's experience on American soil.

Jesse Seligman soon became a well-known figure in the social and political as well as the business life of New York. He was a most consistent republican, and he was suggested a few years ago as the candidate of his party for Mayor of that city. He was a vice-president of the Union League Club, and a member of a number of the prominent clubs. He was also actively connected with the charitable organizations of the city.

With his wife and family, Mr. Seligman lived in a fine house at 2 East Forty-sixth Street, next door to the Windsor Hotel. His summer home was for years at Long Branch, where he was a neighbor of General Grant while the latter made the New Jersey resort his headquarters during the warm seasons.

Mr. Seligman's fortune was estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. He was a member of the Hebrew congregation of the Temple Emanu-El. His family consists, besides his wife, of three sons and three daughters.

Up to the time of his departure for the West, Mr. Seligman rarely missed a day at his office in the Mills Building, on Broad Street, where the firm of J. & W. Seligman has made its quarters ever since the building was completed.

CHATTANOOGA (TENN.) TIMES, *April 29, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the millionaire New York and London banker, who died the other day, suddenly, in California, began life as a pack peddler in Alabama, his headquarters being at Selma. He rose to opulence and great influence, solely through his native talent for affairs, and was noted as a most just and generous man, and when he became rich, he did not forget the poor class, from whom he sprang. He had expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in charity; and, while exerting his power and influence in the world's finances, he found time to daily visit the Hebrew

Orphan Asylum when he was in New York. Nor did he confine his attentions to charity among his own people, but always held his purse open for worthy relief objects among all races and religions. That he was a man of commanding mental endowment is shown by his associations, they being among the most cultured and elevated men of the great metropolis, while his intimate acquaintance among financiers, literary men and artists of the highest grade in Europe was general. He was a specimen of what our free institutions and varied avenues of business will enable a poor boy to become, if he have the right stuff in him.

WHEELING (W. VA.) INTELLIGENCER, *April 26, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, who died in California last Monday, came to this country a poor boy. By industry and integrity he became the head of a great banking house known the world over. He was as liberal as he was successful. He gave publicly and gave privately to worthy objects. He was one of New York's best citizens. He took a good citizen's interest in politics, and he was a thorough-going republican.

SAN FRANCISCO (CAL.) CALL, *April 25, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman should not be suffered to pass without a tribute to his worth and his virtues. Men live and die, and are forgotten; but the lives of those who have set a shining example should be commemorated for the sake of the large class of young men who, at the threshold of life, are looking round for a path to tread.

Like many another, Mr. Seligman found himself, when he entered his teens, a member of a Bavarian family, which was poor in money and rich in children. In 1841, when he was fourteen, he emigrated to this country with two brothers, and after floating through more than one Eastern State, he joined the immigration to California in 1850. He had acquired some means, which he had invested in merchandise; this he placed in the only brick building in the city, preferring to pay high rent instead of high premiums of insurance. His judgment was vindicated. A fire swept the store of his rivals in business, and having a monopoly of his class of goods, he was enabled to sell them at his own price. This was the foundation of his fortune. Some time afterward he and his brothers established a banking house, which for a long time was prominent among our financial institutions. The Anglo-Californian Bank was inaugurated at a later period, and has always taken high rank. At the outbreak of the war, realizing that the conflict would offer opportunities for intelligent financial operations, he and his brother Joseph founded the New York

house of J. & W. Seligman. Close connections were established with correspondents at London, Paris and Frankfort, and at the time the Government began to float its bonds, the Seligmans were prepared to do business in competition with the Rothschilds.

Peculiar circumstances favored them. The New York correspondent of the Rothschilds, the late August Belmont, was the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and was not in hearty sympathy with the cause of the Union. The head of the house of Morgans—now Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., of London—was also slow to believe that the Union could be restored. Duncan, Sherman & Co. lacked the foresight to grasp the financial opportunity. On the other hand, the Seligmans espoused the cause of the Union with ardor, and placed their means and their facilities at Mr. Chase's service. They were rewarded by agencies for placing Government securities, which in the four years of war enabled them to realize a princely fortune, and raised their house to the level of the great banking-houses of the world, with a credit second to none. What Jay Cooke might have become if he had been properly ballasted, they became.

The two brothers, Joseph and Jesse, became more than rich bankers. They figured among the foremost citizens of New York. They became active members of the republican party. Their money was freely lavished on all patriotic enterprises. They subscribed to outfit regiments and to clothe volunteers. Their names were found among the lists of vice-presidents at Union meetings. When Mr. Chase wanted help or advice he never went to them in vain. Their sense of public duty survived the war, and on questions which were not necessarily political their counsel was constantly sought and freely granted.

Joseph and Jesse Seligman were born gentlemen. Though they were the sons of a poor farmer in Bavaria, their manners had the polish of men of the world, and their conduct was marked by a sense of high-bred honor. There was a scene one night in the stormy times succeeding the war, when a great bank trembled on the verge of failure. Joseph Seligman was one of the directors, and that night he faced a pugnacious throng of dealers, whose temper was hot and whose language was excited. He never lost his suavity; he stood to lose a large sum if the bank failed, but his serene smile never left his lips; he accosted bank wreckers with perfect courtesy, and calmed irate creditors with a merry jest.

Jesse was one of the most public-spirited men in New York. He was a contributor to and director of many charitable institutions, but his pet charity was an ophthalmic hospital, which was sus-

tained by himself and other wealthy Hebrews. On one occasion, in one of the financial typhoons of the times which succeeded the war, he was at a meeting to devise measures of relief, and was looked up to for guidance. While all was excitement, he pulled out his watch and observed: "Gentlemen, I am sorry, but I am due at a meeting of our hospital; you must excuse me." Some one asked him if that was a hospital for Jews? "Sir," said Mr. Seligman, "when a sufferer comes to us, we do not ask him what his faith is; we only ask if he has sore eyes."

REDLANDS (CAL.) TELEGRAM, *April 28, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, died Monday, in Coronado. It was a coincidence that he should return to the State where he laid the foundation of his great fortune to die. Starting in life as a peddler, in 1849 he brought a large stock of clothing to San Francisco, then returned to New York in 1857, became a heavy contractor during the war, and in 1865 he established the great bank, in which seven brothers were associated with him.

TRINIDAD (CAL.) ADVERTISER, *April 25, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, New York and London, died at the Hotel Del Coronado, California, Monday, from pneumonia and Bright's disease. Four days previous to his death Mr. Seligman, with his wife and daughter, passed through here for Coronado. His condition became so serious on his arrival that all of the members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died long before they had hardly started.

CHICAGO (ILL.) INTER-OCEAN, *April 26, 1894.*

Henry Seligman and others of the family left Chicago, Monday, at 10.30. They occupy a special train, which has the right of way over all other trains. This special was expected to have made in the neighborhood of sixty miles an hour east of the mountains, and forty-five miles an hour through New Mexico.

Engineer Ritter made the run of eighty-two miles from La Junta to Trinidad with the special yesterday afternoon in one hour and fifty minutes—a rate of about forty-five miles an hour. The train stopped here just long enough to change engines, which was done in the remarkably short time of about one minute.

The late Jesse Seligman suffered a severe blow in the house of his friends in 1893, when his son Theodore was blackballed in the Union League Club of New York. The affront cut deep, and though the Club refused to accept the father's resignation, the

latter never set foot in the club-house again. The young man's rejection appeared to the outsider a petty exhibition of anti-Semitic spirit, and considering that the young man's father had been fourteen years one of the Club's vice-presidents, and had conspicuously served his country as a financier in war-times, such treatment of his son seemed incompatible with the patriotic traditions of this distinguished Club. The young man was supported for membership by such men as General Porter, C. N. Bliss, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, and ex-Postmaster-General James. He was opposed by the younger element, the so-called cafe crowd. Out of a club vote of 1,600, but 323 were cast on this issue, and Theodore Seligman had eighty-seven against him.

April 29.

The body of the well-known Hebrew banker, Jesse Seligman, will be taken through the city to-day on its way from California to New York. It will reach the Lake Shore depot at three o'clock where a committee of Henry Greenebaum, Drs. B. Felsenthal and Adolph Moses, representing the Past Presidents of the B'ne B'rith, will act as a temporary escort of honor. It is expected that the presidents of the United Hebrew Charities, the Jewish Cleveland Orphan Asylum, the Jewish Home for Aged, the Jewish Training School, and Sinai Temple, will also be present.

CHICAGO (ILL.) HERALD, *April 26, 1894.*

The fastest run ever made on the Sante Fe route was made by the special train chartered by the sons of Jesse Seligman, of New York, who are on their way to California for their father's remains. The train left Chicago Monday at 10 A. M. and reached Albuquerque at 9.48 P. M. Tuesday, making an average for the whole distance of forty-five miles an hour. This includes the climb up and over the mountains. In western Kansas and eastern Colorado the train made spurts of fifty-eight miles an hour.

April 30.

Although Jesse Seligman resigned from the Union League Club when it refused to elect his son his resignation was not accepted. Mr. Seligman, however, never entered the Club after that time. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Union League Club held last week this action was taken:

"*Resolved*, That upon the time and place of the funeral of the late Jesse Seligman being ascertained the secretary issue a general notice of the same to the members of the Club, with request that those who wish to attend the funeral will meet in the club-house shortly before the hour and proceed in a body."

Mr. Seligman's body is expected to arrive here Monday. Mrs. Seligman and three sons and the daughters left San Diego late on Thursday night on a special train consisting of a locomotive and one car, and they will make the journey to the Grand Central depot in a little less than four days. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed. There will be private services at the house, followed by the funeral services at ten o'clock on Monday morning in the Temple Emanu-El. These services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Gottheil.

The body of Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, who died in California last week, passed through Chicago yesterday en route east. The funeral party came by a Santa Fe special train, which left Los Angeles at 4 P. M. last Friday and arrived here at 5 P. M. yesterday afternoon. Accompanying the remains were Mrs. Jesse Seligman and her six children, Henry, Theodore, Albert, Alice and Madeline Seligman and Mrs. Emma Wasserman, all of New York City. Captain Henry Stein, who accompanied Mr. Seligman to Los Vegas on the journey westward, met the party at Fort Madison, Iowa, yesterday morning.

Mr. Seligman was one of the best known Hebrews in the United States in charitable work, and several representative Chicagoans met the train. Henry Greenebaum, Adolph Moses and Dr. Felsenthal represented the past presidents of B'ne B'rith. Abram Hart, of Chicago, President of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, and Isaac Greensfelder, President of the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago, accompanied them. Mr. and Mrs. Irving J. Bernheimer sent a floral wreath to adorn the casket. The funeral train stopped here only long enough to change engines and to permit these Chicago friends to extend sympathy to the family. The train left at 5.30 o'clock over the Lake Shore Road. It is expected to reach New York at eight o'clock this evening.

May 1.

The body of Jesse Seligman arrived from San Diego, Cal., at the Grand Central Station, on a special train, at 7.10 o'clock to-night. The train consisted of two drawing-room cars and a baggage car. Those who accompanied the body were Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Theodore Seligman, Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seligman, Miss Alice and Miss Madeline Seligman, and Mrs. Edward Wasserman. They were met at Albany by James Seligman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman and Edward Wasserman. Many friends were at the Grand Central station.

The body was taken to the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, escorted by the Trustees of the Hebrew

Orphan Asylum, and afterward to the house at 2 East Forty-sixth Street. A cast of the dead banker's head was taken, to be used as a model for the statue to be erected in the grounds of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Private funeral services will be held at the house at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, followed at ten o'clock by public services at the Temple Emanu-El.

CHICAGO (ILL.) RECORD, *April 30, 1894.*

Prominent Hebrew citizens of Chicago were at the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern depot yesterday afternoon to pay their respects to the memory of Jesse Seligman, of New York, who died last week at Coronado Beach, San Diego, Cal. Mrs. Seligman, three sons and three daughters, accompanied the remains East in a special train over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. At Sixteenth Street the body was transferred to a train on the Lake Shore road.

CHICAGO (ILL.) TRIBUNE, *April 30, 1894.*

Prominent Hebrew citizens of Chicago were at the Lake Shore depot yesterday to pay their respects to the memory of Jesse Seligman, of New York, who died last week at Coronado Beach. Mrs. Seligman, three sons and three daughters, accompanied the remains East in a special train over the Santa Fe. At Sixteenth Street the casket was transferred to a train on the Lake Shore road. Captain Stern, an old friend of the family, met the party at Joliet, and at the Lake Shore depot, where the train arrived at 10.50 o'clock, a committee of Representative Hebrews was in waiting. They were: Abram Hart, of Cleveland, Ohio, Henry Greenebaum, Dr. B. Felsenthal, Adolph Moses, Isaac Greensfelder, H. F. Hahn, Henry L. Frank and Isaac Bernheimer. This committee escorted the remains as far as Sixteenth Street, when the members returned to the city. Mr. Seligman's funeral will be held in New York next Wednesday afternoon. Resolutions of condolence will be forwarded to the family from this city.

CHICAGO (ILL.) TIMES, *April 30, 1894.*

To pay their respects to the memory of Jesse Seligman of New York, who died at Coronado Beach, San Diego, California, last week, prominent Hebrew citizens of Chicago gathered at the Lake Shore depot yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Seligman three sons and three daughters accompanied the remains, which were transferred from the Santa Fe to the Lake Shore at Sixteenth Street. A committee met the train and escorted the remains. The funeral will be held in New York Wednesday.

CHICAGO (ILL.) STAATS-ZEITUNG, April 26, 1894.

Der soeben verstorbene deutsch-jüdische New Yorker Bankier Jesse Seligman verleugnete, trotz der theilweisen Verenglichung seiner Namen, doch seine Eigenschaft als in Bayern geborener Deutscher niemals. Er war in dieser Beziehung immerhin das Gegentheil des vor einigen Jahren gestorbenen großen deutsch-jüdischen New Yorker Bankiers August Belmont (Schönberg).

Und während Belmont eifrigst zur demokratischen Partei hielt, von der er sich auch hohe Ämter, wie z. B. unter Präsident Pierce das des Gesandten in Holland, verschaffte, und in deren Parteirath er als mehrjähriger Vorsitzender des demokratischen Nationalausschusses eine große Rolle spielte, bethätigte Seligman seinen politischen Eifer innerhalb der republikanischen Partei, ohne jedoch in ihr für sich selbst eine Stellung zu suchen.

Während Belmont in Deutschland von seinem Vater eine gute Ausbildung genossen hatte, verschaffte sich Seligman eine bedeutendere Bildung lediglich durch eigene Kraft in Amerika. Seine Eigenschaft als Republikaner brachte ihm allerdings Vortheile in seinem Bankgeschäft, doch mißbrauchte er dieselben nicht.

Seligman's langjährige politische Gegnerin, die „New Yorker Staats-Zeitung“, widmet ihm folgenden kurzen, aber sehr anerkennenden Nachruf: „Der verstorbene Chef des Bankhauses J. & W. Seligman & Co. war ein self-made man im besten Sinne des Wortes, worunter wir nicht bloß die erzielten materiellen Erfolge, sondern namentlich auch das verstehen, daß er unter schwierigen Verhältnissen, mit denen er anfänglich zu kämpfen hatte, seinen Wissensdrang zu befriedigen wußte und die nöthige Energie entwickelte, sich einen hohen Grad von Bildung anzueignen. Jesse Seligman's Bedeutung im öffentlichen Leben bestand darin, daß er seit Ausbruch des Bürgerkrieges der Vertrauensmann republikanischer Administrationen war, von denen keine Finanzmaßregel von Wichtigkeit in Angriff genommen wurde, ohne daß sein Rath zuvor eingeholt worden war. Auch war er der Erste, welcher amerikanische Bonds auf dem europäischen Markte placirte. Naturgemäß wurde durch jene Beziehungen Herr Seligman auch zu einem politischen Faktor, ohne jedoch selbst jemals in aktiven politischen Dienst getreten zu sein. Für politische Reformbestrebungen zeigte er Verständniß und Interesse, beharrte jedoch auf dem Standpunkt, daß dieselben innerhalb der republikanischen Partei angeführt werden könnten und mußten. Diese Partei verliert mit ihm ein hochangesehenes Mitglied und eine werthvolle Stütze.“

Folgendes Lob möchten wir noch beifügen: Während Belmont aus gesellschaftlichen Rücksichten, und lediglich aus solchen, zum Christenthum übertrat, hielt Seligman treu an der Religion seiner Väter fest, ohne deshalb einseitig zu werden. Freigebig unterstützte er löbliche Bestrebungen, von Juden, aber auch von Nicht-Juden.

CRAWFORDVILLE (IND.) STAR, *April 27, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, occurred Monday morning, a little after six o'clock. The end came peacefully, and consciousness was retained to the last. Mr. Seligman came to Coronado, Cal., last Friday, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He had been conscious for some time that he was then in a critical condition, and he hoped the quiet of the place and the mild climate would restore his health. He expressed himself as hopeful when he came that the change would benefit him, and for a time it seemed that his expectations were well grounded. Shortly afterward, however, his condition became serious, and it was evident Tuesday that a crisis was imminent. His immediate family was notified to prepare for the worst. He sank steadily during Sunday night and until the end came. The body has been taken to an undertaker on the San Diego side of the bay, where it will be embalmed and remain until the arrival of his three sons, who, it is said, left Monday on a special train for San Diego. When they arrive the body will be sent to New York. The local physicians who attended Mr. Seligman say Bright's disease caused his death. They declare further that his ailment was not properly diagnosed in New York, and that his treatment was of no benefit. He was supposed to be suffering from pneumonia when he came.

INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) NEWS, *April 28, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers, New York and London, died at the Hotel del Coronado, at 9 A. M. to-day, from pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came here four days ago, direct from New York, with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all the members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

Mr. Seligman's wealth has been, to a great extent, a means to a noble end. He was an arduous laborer in the cause of charity; he was closely identified with a number of public charities, one of his pets being the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which he was one of the founders, and over whose board of managers he presided.

Mr. Seligman was married at Munich, Bavaria, in 1854, to Miss Henrietta Hillman, of that city, a highly educated woman. They had three sons and three daughters.

Without being aggressive or obtrusive on the subject, Mr. Seligman was always an earnest upholder of the tenets of Judaism, and he was closely identified with its charities and the Temple Emanuel. His genius as a financier won him the admiration of the commercial world, but a higher place, that in the hearts of the people, he secured by his broad philanthropy.

FORT SCOTT (KAN.) MONITOR, *April 28, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman of New York, who died the other day, came to the United States in a sailing vessel in 1840 from Baiersdorf, Bavaria. His first effort upon landing was to find "a good boarding house for one dollar per week." His fortune when he died was estimated at \$30,000,000.

KANSAS CITY (MO.) STAR, *April 27, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman revives the particulars of his family history. He was the fourth of eight brothers born in Bavaria. In 1838 an elder brother, Joseph, came to America, and became cashier of a bank in Pennsylvania. He sent for three brothers, including Jesse, who went into business as a peddler. In 1865 the banking house of Seligman was established, in which all of the eight brothers became interested. Thus was illustrated one of the strongest traits of the Jewish character—the disposition to stand together in families. The first brother in America paid the passage of three of his younger brothers to the land of promise. The brothers acted on the principle of "one for all and all for one," with the result that in less than thirty years from the beginning with nothing they established one of the great banking firms of the world.

STILLWATER (MINN.) MESSENGER, *April 28, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the great New York banker, died at Coronado, California, at nine o'clock, April 23. He was born in 1827 in Bavaria; came to New York in '37, a boy peddler. His brother Joseph started a store and Jesse and another brother hawked his goods about the country. He started a store for himself at the age of fifteen at Eutaw and later established a big mercantile house in San Francisco, California. The eldest brother, Joseph, established a banking house in Europe in '57, while Jesse established a bank in New York. These houses have done more to establish the United States credit than any other banking houses in the country, having issued the four-per-cent. bonds. He died worth \$10,000,000.

ST. PAUL (MINN.) GLOBE, *April 27, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman landed at New York July 6, 1840. All his belongings were in a small wooden box, the usual companion of a steerage passenger. His fortune of \$20,000,000 was largely made in the clothing business during the war. The eight Seligman brothers all engaged in the same business, and all had the genius of fortune-making. Their banking business was begun in 1864.

This country has witnessed but few instances of such success, nor any parallels of note, unattended with extraordinary advantages, such as the histories of a number of wealthy families reveal.

HELENA (MONT.) INDEPENDENT, *April 30, 1894.*

The *Independent* contained the other day a notice of the death of Jesse Seligman, of New York, father of A. J. Seligman, of this city, at Coronado Beach, California.

Mr. Seligman was renowned for his benevolence. He had been President for twenty years of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which opened with fourteen inmates and now contains 600, and he contributed largely to its support. He was a member of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the Museum of Natural History. He lived at 2 East Forty-sixth Street.

His personal wealth is estimated at \$10,000,000. That of the combined banking houses is probably half a dozen times as large. The American house has dealt during the last few years with railways on a scale which only a large capital could command.

Mr. Seligman left three sons and three daughters. The sons are Theodore, a lawyer; Henry, who is associated in the Broad Street house, and Albert, who is engaged in mining in Montana. One of the daughters is Mrs. Emma Wasserman. The other two are unmarried.

OMAHA (NEB.) BEE, *April 29, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the wealthy New York banker, who died last week, was one of those self-made men whose careers are an inspiration to the ambitious youth who begins life in America, and to the energetic immigrant who seeks to better his condition by coming to this country. Born in Bavaria, he followed his elder brother to this country, and started to carve his fortune with a peddler's pack on his back. His early efforts in business were interrupted by the rush to the gold-fields in 1849, when he hastened to San Francisco, there to engage in the mercantile trade. In a short time he amassed a considerable fortune, and returning to the East, took up the clothing business in partnership with his brothers. After the war they transformed the firm into a banking house, and were active in assisting the Government to float the immense loans, funding its huge debt. Mr. Seligman was an intimate friend and adviser of President Grant upon questions of financial policy, and did more than any other man to help Secretary Sherman carry through his resumption policy successfully. His patriotic faith in the credit of the Government was last shown in connection with the recent \$50,000,000 loan, to which he

subscribed for a large share. Mr. Seligman's republicanism was from the first staunch and firm, and he was always a liberal and outspoken supporter of republican principles.

CINCINNATI (OHIO) TIMES-STAR, *April 26, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the well-known New York banker, who has just died in California, was better entitled to the name, "Napoleon of Finance," than Mr. Ives, the man who received it, and who has just died in North Carolina. Mr. Seligman arrived in New York in 1840 as a steerage passenger, practically without friends or money, yet he died worth \$20,000,000, acquired by legitimate business methods, and in addition to large public and private benefactions. Mr. Ives also began with nothing, and made large fortunes more rapidly, but by wholly different methods and with different results. The example of the two financiers shows that opportunities for money-making still exist in this country, provided a man has the capacity to take advantage of them. It also shows that legitimate methods of business are in the long run the most successful.

The death of Jesse Seligman, the well-known New York banker and financier, recalls the fact that it was Jesse Seligman who placed the first United States bonds in European markets, and, during the dark days of the rebellion, was the confidential adviser of this Government in financial matters.

ALBANY (N. Y.) JOURNAL, *April 24, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman will cause general and sincere sorrow on the part of all who knew the character of the man, the liberality of his views, and the generosity, although withal the modesty, with which he dispensed the fortune which was his share in this world's goods.

There could be no higher tribute to American institutions than the rise to wealth and fame of the poor steerage passenger who disembarked from a sailing vessel at Castle Garden nearly fifty-four years ago. He reached the shores of the United States through the assistance of a brother who had preceded him—his goods and chattels contained within the narrow confines of a wooden box, and his only capital a keen mind and an indomitable determination to succeed. He died at Coronado Beach, Cal., yesterday, in the possession of a fortune estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

The career of Jesse Seligman, in so far as it bears on the accumulation of wealth, reads like a romance. And yet in this land of great resources and unlimited opportunities, the experience of

Jesse Seligman has been duplicated by A. T. Stewart and others, to whom shrewdness, enterprise and genius have brought millions on millions.

Jesse Seligman's life, however, by reason of his charitable and philanthropic instincts, was devoted quite as much to spending money as to accumulating it. His mind was too broad to be absorbed in the chase for the golden butterfly. He quickly acquired the spirit of American institutions and realized that he owed certain duties to government and society. He identified himself with public affairs in San Francisco and was a member of the Vigilants who suppressed the disorderly element and of the famous Committee of Twenty-One that reorganized and reformed the municipal government. He was one of the first to respond to the needs of the federal government in the dark days of 1861, and assisted in raising the financial sinews with which the war for the preservation of the Union was begun. He took a proper interest in political affairs and was an active and unselfish republican, who was repeatedly honored by his party in New York City and the State.

The poor Bavarian immigrant of 1840 became a sterling American, not by reason of birth and antecedents, but through the display of qualities which are essentially and pre-eminently American. His career can furnish lessons in Americanism, citizenship and manhood to many a native whose ancestry dates back to the *Mayflower* and Plymouth Rock.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) COURIER, *April 24, 1894.*

By the death of Jesse Seligman, New York loses one of its ablest financiers—a man long prominent and influential in the financial life of the city.

May 6.

The late Jesse Seligman was a warm personal friend of General Grant. At the end of the Donelson and Fort McHenry fights, Seligman said to his Wall Street friends: "I know him; I knew him when he was a young officer. If he is not killed or disabled in battle, he will suppress the rebellion in the West within a year, if I am any judge of men."

BUFFALO (N. Y.) TIMES, *April 24, 1894.*

The grim monster removed two men of national reputation yesterday. Jesse Seligman was known as a banker of commanding influence in the metropolis, and Michael F. Boland as an Irish-American, who had taken an active part in the efforts of his

people to obtain something of right and justice for the "land of smiles and tears."

MIDDLETOWN (N. Y.) ARGUS, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, who died yesterday, at Coronado, California, came to this country from Bavaria and by his own industry and business tact and foresight accumulated a large fortune. He was always just, tolerant and generous, giving freely of his wealth to any cause that he thought worthy. As President for twenty years of the New York Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which he founded, to the support of which he gave hundreds of thousands, he saved from wretchedness and want hundreds of helpless little ones, and in many other ways he did what he could to benefit and elevate humanity. The world is better because Jesse Seligman lived in it, and greater praise than this can be written of no man.

MIDDLETOWN (N. Y.) TIMES, *April 24, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, occurred yesterday, at Coronado Beach, Cal. The end came peacefully, and consciousness was retained to the last. Mr. Seligman went to Coronado last Friday, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He sank steadily during Sunday night and until the end came. The body has been taken to an undertaker on the San Diego side of the bay, where it will be embalmed and retained until the arrival of his three sons, who, it is said, left on a special train for San Diego. When they arrive, the body will be sent to New York.

He was a man of extreme courtesy and dignity, and had an imposing personal appearance. He was influential in all great financial movements, an able banker, a loyal and charitable citizen, respected by all classes of the community, and always having at heart the welfare of the land of his adoption. He leaves three sons—Theodore, Henry and Albert—and three daughters—Mrs. Emma Wasserman and the Misses Alice and Madeline. It is said that his fortune is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) NEWS, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, of New York and London, died at Coronado Beach, California, yesterday morning.

He had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for some time, although the physicians in California say the trouble was diagnosed differently in New York. His condition became so serious two weeks ago that his family decided upon the trip across the continent, hoping to baffle the disease.

Mr. Seligman did not improve the first two days out from New York, and last Tuesday, when Topeka, Kan., was reached, it was deemed best by the attending physicians to side-track his private car for a time, and in this manner give the patient absolute rest. After a stopover of one day, the journey was taken up, the patient being apparently refreshed by the rest. The improvement did not continue, however, and as he neared the coast Mr. Seligman's condition was causing his family considerable alarm.

He had contracted pneumonia en route, and this, in addition to his other trouble, made it apparent to those near him that he was in a serious condition. He was very infirm when the Hotel del Coronado was reached, but he was not considered to be in immediate danger until Sunday. It was seen then that a crisis was imminent and his physician gave out that the coming twenty-four hours would determine the matter of life or death. The wife and daughter became greatly alarmed and immediately summoned by telegraph all the members of the family. Mr. Seligman grew worse during the night. He expired at about 9.30 yesterday morning.

With his wife and family, Mr. Seligman lived in a fine house at 2 East Forty-sixth Street, next door to the Windsor Hotel. His summer home was for years at Long Branch, where he was a neighbor of General Grant, while the latter made the New Jersey resort his headquarters during the warm seasons.

Mr. Seligman's fortune was estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. He was a member of the Hebrew congregation of the Temple Emanu-El. His family consists, besides his wife, of three sons and three daughters.

Up to the time of his departure for the West, Mr. Seligman rarely missed a day at his office in the Mills Building on Broad Street, where the firm of J. & W. Seligman has made its quarters ever since the building was completed.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) HERALD, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, New York and London, died at the Hotel del Coronado from pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came there four days ago, direct from New York, with his wife and daughter. His condition became so serious after his arrival that the other members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

Jesse Seligman was born in 1827, in a little village in Bavaria, and was one of a family of eight brothers and three sisters. His parents were poor and the children had to make their way in the world. The house where he and all his brothers and sisters were born, has been long since turned into an eleemosynary institution.

or rather donated to the poor in the village. In the village graveyard side by side, lie buried the great-great-great-grandfathers and mothers of the Seligmans for the past 200 years. That little cemetery in the Bavarian village is well kept, and tombstones of fine material mark the resting place of Jesse Seligman's ancestors. When young Seligman grew up he attended the village school, and at the age of twelve he went to the gymnasium at Erlanger, preparatory to entering the university in that city. While he was dreaming of winning prizes in Latin and Greek when he entered the university, his anticipations and ambitions in that line were suddenly nipped in the bud. A new field opened to him, and he saw the El Dorado which Pizarro and Cortez crossed the ocean to fight for, but never to obtain. His older brothers were in America, and in May, 1841, he received a letter from them, asking him to join them. He shut his books, bade his playmates good-by, and hurried to Bremen to start for America.

During the war Mr. Seligman was a staunch Union man, and supported the United States Government. No native-born citizen could have been more patriotic. In fact, his banking firm was the first to place United States Government bonds in Europe. It was a financial move that made the firm of Seligman Brothers famous, and helped to sustain the credit of the Government. The bank handled a great deal of business for the United States, and was connected with every syndicate that placed United States bonds. When Senator John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury, the Seligmans helped to place the four-per-cent. bonds. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the aid the Seligmans gave to the United States Government during the great civil war. They showed by their acts that they were opposed to rebellion, and believed in the Union and its sacred cause. From the first they never faltered, but at once espoused the cause of the Union, and publicly signified their willingness to help any and all means in their power to overthrow the Confederate States. Jesse Seligman was especially active and pronounced in his opposition to rebellion. At that time England was disposed to be cold, and stood aloof to watch the great battle. The Government trusted him, and through his great influence with the Rothschilds and other big financiers in Europe, he established the credit of the United States Government by negotiating its bonds. It is a matter of history that will ever redound to the credit of the Seligman Brothers.

The milk of human kindness perennially flowed in Mr. Seligman's breast. He was broad, liberal and a true philanthropist. Bigotry and sectarianism never entered his catholic nature. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which he was President, will remain

as a monument to his generosity and his desire to help the friendless. He founded this excellent institution some thirty years ago. Some fourteen inmates at the beginning have swelled to the number of 575, and the institution is conceded to be a model and not equaled by any other of its kind in the world. The amount of good done, the orphans taken care of and the education given them attest more than words the success of Mr. Seligman's original idea. He was its patron and never ceased to take care of and personally see that it proved a success. He was the friend of the poor and was the Director and President of many charitable institutions. He was a Director in the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and also of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History. He was at one time vice-president of the Union League Club. When Henry Clay, the Whig, ran for President in 1844, Mr. Seligman was too young to vote for the great statesman, but he attended a barbecue at Eutaw, Ala., as a Henry Clay musician. In those days barbecues and music were indispensable adjuncts to a National campaign, and as Mr. Seligman was a proficient player on the fife he volunteered his services to accompany the best violinist in the neighborhood. As soon as the republican party was started he voted for the nominees and was an active, ardent and outspoken republican ever thereafter.

THE telegraph brings news of the death of two citizens of New York City who had attained a wide and honorable reputation in their respective callings. For many years the name of Jesse Seligman has suggested, whenever mentioned, the idea of financial solidity and high commercial integrity. His death occurred yesterday at a California winter resort, where he had arrived only a few days before. He was sixty-seven years of age, and a native of Bavaria. He came to this country when a mere boy, to join three older brothers, who had settled in Alabama and engaged in the dry-goods business. Soon after attaining his majority, Jesse Seligman came North, and engaged in business with his brother Henry in Watertown. Not long afterwards the California gold fever broke out, and Seligman went to San Francisco, where he resumed business. Like that of many other San Francisco tradesmen, his success was as great and as rapid as that of the luckiest of the gold-seekers. He not only gained wealth, but he figured conspicuously in public affairs, and took an aggressive part in the work of establishing law and order in the community. In 1857 he came to New York City, where, in 1862, the now famous banking house of J. & W. Seligman was started. This firm, with its London branch, has enjoyed as fair a reputation as any similar concern

in the country. Its service to the Union during the war will be recalled with gratitude. Not only was Jesse Seligman a successful financier, but he made noble use of his wealth, and his responses to all demands for charity were proverbially generous and cheerful. He was the founder of the New York Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.) HERALD, *April 24, 1894.*

The life of Jesse Seligman may profitably be studied by the young man of this century. He began his career without a dollar in his pocket and left a fortune of fifteen or twenty million. There is not a blot on his record; his social relations were exceptionally pure and his business conduct characterized by the highest principles of honor. Too often it is said that great riches are usually acquired through improper transactions, but while this may be true in some or many instances it is not always the fact. Mr. Seligman was a noble example of this latter class. He was at one time a resident of Watertown and it was by the merest chance that he finally located in New York instead of Syracuse, for in those early years, before he was conscious of his great business gifts, he investigated the opportunities of this city.

TROY (N. Y.) TIMES, *April 24, 1894.*

New York financial circles lose a prominent member through the death of Jesse Seligman, which occurred yesterday in California. Mr. Seligman and his banking firm did much to aid the financial schemes of the Government, and he was a trusted adviser of many Secretaries of the Treasury. He greatly increased foreign confidence in the credit of the United States, imparting to investors abroad much of his firm belief in this Government's ability and willingness to meet every obligation. He took rank with the ablest of this country's financiers. In politics Mr. Seligman was an earnest and active republican.

May 4

The late Jesse Seligman was a great believer in Grant, and in the latter days, when both were men of power, Seligman could have had high and honorable office from the President if he had been willing to accept such honors. The men met when Grant, not long out of West Point, and stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., went into Seligman's little store at Watertown, in that State. Grant came again and again, and the men developed quite a friendship. The next place they met was in San Francisco, where their friendship was renewed. At that time Grant impressed Seligman with his breadth of view, and the latter wrote

his brothers that if this man could put off his modesty, he would do great things. When Grant settled the "rebs" at Donelson and Fort Henry, Seligman said to his own Wall Street friends: "I know him; I knew him when he was a young officer. If he is not killed or disabled in battle, he will suppress the rebellion in the West within a year, if I am any judge of men."

May 5.

The death of Jesse Seligman is regretted by all classes in this community. He came to this country fifty years ago, a poor Jewish boy, and by force of his brain power and strong character placed himself in an advanced position in this city and nation. The American people care very little where a man is born or what church he goes to. They shower favors and praise on Jew and Gentile alike, providing only that they are true to the best principles for which our nation stands. The man who would be against his neighbor because of his religious views, is as despicable as he who would trade on his religious faith.

BETHLEHEM (PA.) TIMES, *April 24, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, occurred at Coronado Beach, Cal. The end came peacefully, and consciousness was retained to the last. Mr. Seligman came to Coronado last Friday, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He sank steadily during Sunday night and until the end came. The body has been taken to an undertaker on the San Diego side of the bay, where it will be embalmed and retained until the arrival of his three sons, who, it is said, left in a special train for San Diego. When they arrive, the body will be sent to New York.

He was a man of extreme courtesy and dignity and had an imposing personal appearance. He was influential in all great financial movements, an able banker, a loyal and charitable citizen, respected by all classes of the community and always having at heart the welfare of the land of his adoption. He leaves three sons—Theodore, Henry and Albert—and three daughters—Mrs. Emma Wasserman and the Misses Alice and Madeline. It is said that his fortune is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,00.

LANCASTER (PA.) INTELLIGENCER, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, and head of the firm of J. & W. Seligman, who died at Coronado Beach, Cal., on Monday, resided for a time in this city.

He arrived in New York on July 4, 1841. After getting more than a smattering of English in Lancaster, Pa., where two of his brothers were, he went to Mobile with them in a schooner. After

getting enough capital by peddling, the three brothers opened a store each in as many different places. They all made money, but concluding that they did not make it fast enough, sold out their business and returned to the North.

Jesse Seligman was renowned for his benevolence. His personal wealth is estimated at \$10,000,000. That of the combined banking houses is probably half a dozen times as large. The American house has dealt during the last few years with railways on a scale which only a large capital could command.

Mr. Seligman left three sons and three daughters.

LANCASTER (PA.) NEW ERA, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the eminent New York banker, who died suddenly in California on Monday, was for a time in his early life a resident of Lancaster. He was born in Bavaria in 1827. He came to this country when fourteen years old and found his way to Lancaster, where his three older brothers, Joseph, William and James, were in a small business. "I remained in Lancaster a few weeks," he has said, "during which time I learned the English language to some extent, and at the same time mastered the science of smoking penny cigars."

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) AMERICAN, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, New York and London, died at the Hotel del Coronado, Cal., at 9 A. M. to-day, from pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came to Coronado four days ago, direct from New York, with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all the members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

Mr. Jesse Seligman has not been in good health for the past six months, and left this city, accompanied by his wife and daughter Alice, last Thursday week for the Pacific coast, where he intended to remain for a few months. His family and immediate relatives had no idea that his illness was so serious, and he himself hoped that his Western trip would effect his entire recuperation. . . .

In 1857 he returned to New York, and five years later started the banking house, which is now known the world over. He was always a staunch Union man and a republican. He was a man of extreme courtesy and dignity, and had an imposing personal appearance. He was influential in all great financial movements, an able banker, a loyal and charitable citizen, respected by all classes of the community, and always having at heart the welfare

of the land of his adoption. He never paraded his wealth, but frequently gave large amounts of money without any ostentation.

He leaves three sons, Theodore, Henry and Albert, and three daughters, Mrs. Emma Wasserman and the Misses Alice and Madeline. It is said that his fortune is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) PUBLIC LEDGER, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, who died on Monday, was born in Baiersdorf, Bavaria, in 1826. He was the second son of a family of eight boys. His parents were peddlers, but they had acquired sufficient means to give their children a good education.

Mr. Seligman's many acts of charity were not limited to his race or religion. He was for many years President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of New York, of which he was the principal founder. When the refugee fund for the relief of his unfortunate countrymen was started, he was the first to subscribe, and he gave time and money to many other benevolent enterprises. He was extremely popular, and no man in Wall Street had more friends. More than once he helped stock-brokers out of trouble, and he frequently went out of his way to do a good deed of which the public never heard. He leaves a widow and six children—three sons and three daughters.

May 3, 1894.

Although Jessie Seligman was a Hebrew and a republican, every religion and every party were represented at his funeral to-day in the Temple Emanu-El. Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, were among the great throng which filled the Temple.

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) RECORD, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of New York, who died yesterday at Coronado Beach, California, was a prominent and most admirable representative of his race in America. From the most humble beginnings, a friendless boy carrying a peddler's pack, he rose to become the head of one of the greatest banking houses in the world, and an unofficial but trusted adviser of the Government in some of its important financial operations. Mr. Seligman's career was an exemplification of the opportunities afforded under a free government to the most lowly of its citizens to attain a high and influential position.

PITTSBURGH (PA.) DISPATCH, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the well-known Hebrew banker of New York City, died yesterday at Hotel del Coronado, Cal., of pneumonia and Bright's disease. He was born in a little Bavarian hamlet in 1827. The income of his parents was sadly out of proportion with the number of children, hence young Jesse was compelled, while still a small lad, to contribute his share of work toward the support of the family.

It was Jesse Seligman who placed the first United States bonds in European markets and during the dark days of the rebellion he was the confidential adviser of the Government in financial matters. He was always an ardent republican. Mr. Seligman was a philanthropist and an upholder of Judaism.

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) TIMES, *April 24, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, of New York and London, died at the Hotel del Coronado, Cal., at 9 A. M. to-day, of pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came to Coronado four days ago, direct from New York, with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all the members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

BOSTON (MASS.) HERALD, *April 24, 1894.*

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the death at Coronado Beach, this morning, of Jesse Seligman, the great banker.

Jesse Seligman's confidence in the ability and disposition of the American people to meet their obligations never wavered. Secretary Sherman also found a warm advocate of his theory of specie resumption in the Seligman Bros., who shared with him a belief in its easy and complete success. The policy of the firm was liberal, but still close enough to insure it against the vicissitudes that stranded many competitors. The memorable "Black Friday" panic, which proved the ruin of many capitalists in New York, left the house over which Mr. Seligman presided unscathed.

Of his ability as a banker, an eminent contemporary said: "I regard Jesse Seligman as among the ablest financiers of Wall Street and America. He is far-seeing and comprehensive, cool-headed and conscious of his own ability. He has been remarkably successful; in fact, he has made a business of success."

The house promoted the Panama Canal project and the system of Southern railroads extending into Mexico.

April 25.

There is the usual variance in the estimates of the wealth of the latest rich man to die in New York. The *Sun* sets the late Jesse Seligman's fortune at \$10,000,000, while the *Times* puts it between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. These are the two extremes, and the other papers range between these figures, illustrating anew the fact that when a man's wealth gets up into the millions, it is hard to figure it up definitely, especially when he started out in business with not a penny in his pocket.

ATLANTA (GA.) CONSTITUTION, *April 24*, 1894.

Jesse Seligman died at the Hotel del Coronado, Cal., this morning.

Mr. Seligman has been a confidential adviser of several Secretaries of the Treasury, and has been regarded as one of the soundest and most astute of the financiers of Wall Street. During the panic of the famous "Black Friday," the bank of Seligman Brothers stood firm as a rock, as it has done through all the panics of the past twenty years. In addition to the business of the firm, Mr. Seligman has taken an active part in a great many other enterprises, and has been noted for his broad-minded policy and liberality in numerous charitable undertakings. He has been liberal not only with the charities of his own race, but also an active member of many other charitable organizations.

Mr. Seligman leaves three sons and three daughters. He has always been a conscientious adherent of the Hebrew faith and was a regular attendant at religious services. In his later life he was an enthusiastic promoter of the railroad connections through the southwest to Mexico, having a firm faith in the vast future of the commerce between the United States and its sister republics to the south. He was also interested, through his banking house, in the Panama Canal enterprise.

BALTIMORE (MD.) AMERICAN, *April 24*, 1894.

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, who went to California for his health a few days ago, accompanied by his wife and daughter, died at the Hotel del Coronado this morning. . . .

He was a director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History. He donated large sums of money to numerous benevolent and charitable institutions, but his favorite one was the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which he was President for over twenty years. When he was in town he never missed visiting this place on Sunday, and took the deepest interest in the children there, and when out of the city, in his letters and telegrams he always asked about the children.

He leaves three sons—Theodore, Henry and Albert—and three daughters—Mrs. Emma Wasserman and the Misses Alice and Madeline.

It is said that his fortune is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

April 25.

Jesse Seligman is another illustration of the opportunities of this country. Last week it was said that David Dudley Field had arrived in New York with a Bible and ten dollars, and had died worth a million and with the firm respect of the world. Mr. Seligman's work was different from that of Mr. Field, but he began even more humbly, and from a small retail business and various enterprises in the South and North and the Pacific Slope he built up with his brothers, the great success which made him one of the richest men of the country. He did much good with his money, and he leaves a name which will be remembered.

MILWAUKEE (WISC.) EVENING WISCONSIN, *April 24, 1894.*

It was Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, who died yesterday in California, who placed the first United States bonds in Europe. During the dark days of the rebellion he was the close friend and financial adviser of President Lincoln and his Cabinet on financial questions. Mr. Seligman's career was a remarkable one. Born of poor parents in Bavaria sixty-seven years ago, he came to America at the age of 14 to join in Alabama his three older brothers, but two years was enough of Southern life for him. With his savings he came North and settled at Watertown, N. Y., and was doing nicely there when the gold fever broke out, and he was swept by the flood to the Pacific coast. The spirit of adventure did not prompt this step so much as the desire to grasp the opportunity which was offered for successful mercantile enterprise. It was as a merchant, not a gold-digger, that he went to California, and his success was a further demonstration of his adaptability and good judgment. In a short time he amassed a comfortable fortune. He was a member of the first citizen's committee, which was organized to oppose the mob which terrorized California, and later on he was a valuable member of the famous "Committee of Forty," through whose labors the government of San Francisco was wrested from a band of political freebooters. In 1857, Mr. Seligman came to New York, and in 1862, together with his brothers, founded the now famous and wealthy banking-house of J. and W. Seligman & Co.

Jesse Seligman, a member of the well-known banking firm of J. and W. Seligman & Co., of New York, died yesterday at the

hotel on Coronado Beach, near San Diego. Bright's disease was the cause of his death, though the New York physicians had diagnosed his case as one of pneumonia, and the California physicians declare he was not properly treated in New York.

Mr. Seligman was in his 69th year. He established his banking-house in New York in 1862, and has presided over its management for thirty-two years. He was born of poor parentage, at Baiersdorf, Bavaria, in 1827. At the age of 14 Jesse came to the United States. He commenced in the clothing business at New York, where he remained seven years; then followed the gold-hunters to California, and by continuing in trade at San Francisco, religiously leaving all mining enterprises alone, he accumulated a handsome fortune with which he returned to New York. After remaining a while longer in the clothing business there, he with his seven other brothers commenced the banking business in New York in 1862, and by their sagacity, enterprise and good-fortune it was gradually transformed in a world-wide banking-house. Probably at the time of his death it was the greatest private banking-house in New York.

During the war he was a frequent adviser of the national administration in its financial affairs, and his opinions were always regarded with respect. Latterly when Sherman was secretary of the treasury and had to float \$150,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds for the purpose of resumption, Seligman subscribed for \$20,000,000. It turned out to be a fortunate venture, as resumption was secured and the bonds rose far above par. The name and prestige of the house became so great that the French Panama Canal Company gave J. and W. Seligman & Co. the sum of \$300,000 for the mere use of their name as patrons of the undertaking.

Altogether, he lived a very fortunate life, as his liberal means enabled him to contribute largely to all benevolent and charitable undertakings, and as he adhered to the Hebrew faith of his fathers, and was prominently known as such, he was more respected than Belmont, because Belmont had apostatized from the faith of his ancestors.

The house of J. and W. Seligman & Co. had a smaller beginning than the house of Rothschild, because they had not been entrusted with the money and the jewels of an exiled German prince, but gathered every cent of their first beginnings by hard work and shrewd enterprise alone.

During President Grant's administration the London bank of the Seligman house was the credit institution to pay all drafts for the navy in European waters, and for all public servants who obtained their pay abroad. His appointment by President Grant gave a world-wide prestige to the house of J. and W. Seligman.

SAN FRANCISCO (CAL.) CHRONICLE, *April 24*, 1894.

The death of Jesse Seligman removes one of the foremost financiers of the country. Mr. Seligman had the advantage of hard training in mercantile life in San Francisco in early days, and the shrewdness and energy that he developed in that fierce competition raised him in later years to a prominent place among New York bankers. Unlike many rich men of the East who had strong European connections, he espoused the cause of the North at the outbreak of the war, and his faith in free institutions was rewarded with superb gains. He placed most of the early issues of bonds at a time when such aid was of incalculable value to the Government. He also gained a world-wide reputation by his gifts to education and charity.

May 3.

The public funeral services over the body of Jesse Seligman were held at the Temple Emanu-El at ten o'clock to-day. The funeral was very largely attended, more so than any funeral in many years. The spacious synagogue where the services were held was crowded by legions of the friends and acquaintances who had come into contact with Mr. Seligman during his career, and the crowds who were trying to gain admission extended far out into the street. Every seat within the church was occupied, and the space between the pews was filled up by occupied camp chairs. More than 3000 people came to church to pay farewell respects to the dead banker.

In the audience were men of national repute, Senators, Judges, Representatives, generals, merchants, bankers and preachers, many of them of the Christian faith, besides thousands in the middle walks of life.

The services were opened by an address by Rabbi Joseph Silverman, who spoke feelingly of Mr. Seligman's modesty, high character, manhood and charity. This was followed by a hymn, "Parting and Meeting," rendered by a quartet. Rev. Dr. Gottheil then delivered a eulogy on the dead banker.

More than one hundred carriages followed the body. The interment took place at Salem Fields Cemetery, Long Island City, in the family mausoleum.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) SENTINEL, *April 24*, 1894.

The death of Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, occurred this morning a little after nine o'clock. The end came peacefully, and consciousness was retained to the last. Mr. Seligman came to Coronado last Friday, accompanied by his wife and two daugh-

ters. He had been conscious for some time that he was in a critical condition, and he hoped the quiet of this place and the mild climate would restore his health. He expressed himself as hopeful that the change would benefit him, and for a time it seemed that his expectations were well-founded. Shortly afterwards, however, his condition became serious, and it was evident yesterday that a crisis was imminent. His immediate family was notified to prepare for the worst.

The body has been taken to an undertaker on the San Diego side of the bay, where it will be embalmed, and remain until the arrival of his three sons, who, it is said, left to-day on a special train for San Diego. When they arrive the body will be sent to New York.

The local physicians who attended Mr. Seligman say Bright's disease caused his death. They declare further that his ailment was not properly diagnosed in New York, and that his treatment was of no benefit. He was supposed to be suffering from pneumonia when he came here.

Jesse Seligman was the head of one of the richest and most powerful banking houses of New York, with ramifications extending over Europe. He was born in a little Bavarian town in 1827. His parents were poor and the family large, so little Jesse was compelled to do his share in work, and contribute to the support of his brothers and sisters. The early habits of industry thus inculcated aided not a little in forming a character that was destined to become a conspicuous figure in his time.

Jesse Seligman was the man who first placed United States bonds in Europe, and during all the dark days of the rebellion he was a close and confidential adviser of the Government in financial affairs. Though always a consistent republican and in close touch with several administrations, Mr. Seligman declined to accept public office.

Mr. Seligman used his great wealth to noble ends. He labored constantly in charitable deeds, and was closely identified with many public charities. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum gained much of his attention. He was one of its founders and was President of its Board of Trustees.

Mr. Seligman married in 1854, at Munich, Bavaria, Miss Henrietta Hillman, a highly educated woman. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Seligman always was an upholder of the tenets of Judaism, though he was liberal and tolerant in his views. He was identified with its charities and the Temple Emanu-El. He will be remembered as a conspicuous figure in the commercial world, but more enduring, perhaps, will be his memory earned in loving hearts by his many deeds of charity and kindness toward all men.

ST. LOUIS (MO.) REPUBLIC, *April 24*, 1894.

Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, died this morning a little after nine o'clock. The end came peacefully, and consciousness was retained to the last. Mr. Seligman came to Coronado last Friday, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He had been conscious for some time that he was in a critical condition, but he hoped the quiet of the place and the mild climate would restore his health. He expressed himself as hopeful that the change would benefit him, and for a time it seemed that his expectations were well grounded.

Shortly afterward, however, his condition became serious, and it was evident yesterday that a crisis was imminent. His immediate family was notified to prepare for the worst. He sank steadily during Sunday night until the end came. The body has been taken to an undertaker on the San Diego side of the bay, where it will be embalmed and remain until the arrival of his three sons, who, it is said, left to-day on a special train for San Diego. When they arrive the body will be sent to New York.

The local physicians who attended Mr. Seligman say Bright's disease caused his death. They declare further that his ailment was not properly diagnosed in New York, and that his treatment was of no benefit. He was supposed to be suffering from pneumonia when he came.

Mr. Seligman left here nearly two weeks ago, accompanied by his wife and daughter Alice, expecting to be gone about six months. He had been in bad health for a month, but his condition was not thought to be serious.

DRY GOODS (N. Y.) ECONOMIST, *May 26*, 1894.

What Sir Moses Montefiore was to England, Jesse Seligman was to the United States. The men who stood around the bier of the great banker a month ago were the chief representatives of the various classes of the mercantile community, assembled to do honor to the man who throughout his life was an honor to the great race to which he belonged.

From the smallest beginnings, Jesse Seligman rose to one of the most exalted and influential positions, and throughout his life showed how integrity and honor may accompany a successful business career. But it is after his death that the greatest respect will be given to Mr. Seligman, for seldom has any man shown greater liberality of mind and freedom from prejudice, as are evidenced by the will, which has just been probated. No less than forty-one charitable institutions are made legatees, and among these all creeds are represented, Protestant and Catholic institutions being recognized to as great an extent as the Hebrew

Charities. All classes will admire the example set by Jesse Seligman in his wide-reaching liberality, an example which, it is hoped, will be followed by every successful business man.

NEW YORK INDEPENDENT, *April* 26, 1894.

Jesse Seligman, who died last Monday at the Hotel del Coronada, Cal., was the head of the firm of J. & W. Seligman, bankers of New York and London, and was one of the most distinguished and honorable and worthy business men in the country.

He was born in a Bavarian village in 1825 of Hebrew parents, and their received a good education. He came to this country in 1840, following his older brother Joseph. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he found himself in 1849 with a little capital, and went with the Forty-niners to California where he engaged in the clothing business. When he reached San Francisco he hired the only brick store in the place and began a successful business. He attended strictly to business and made great profits till, in 1857, when the placer mining began to decline rapidly, he returned to the East and joined his brothers in the wholesale clothing business, in which he continued until 1865, when they established the present banking house in which the eight brothers all eventually became members, and branches were established in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, San Francisco and New Orleans. The house has taken a prominent part in most important United States Government transactions, and Mr. Seligman has been at the head of important American syndicates, including the Panama Canal enterprise.

He was a prominent member and Vice-President of the Union League Club, but resigned a year ago when his son was denied admission to the Club. Mr. Seligman was an active Republican, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Museum of Natural History. He was specially noted for his munificent charities, and was one of the founders of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Montefiore Home, and the United Hebrew Charities. He was as highly honored for his personal character and his benevolent activities as for his financial ability and success; and his death will be greatly regretted.

NEW YORK FINANCIER, *April* 30, 1894.

Jesse Seligman, head of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., died at Coronado Beach, Cal., April 23, of kidney disease. He was born in Stadt Baiersdorf, Bavaria, in 1827. He early emigrated to Mobile, Ala., where he started out as a peddler; he continued that occupation until he had saved enough money to start a store, which he sold out after a short while and came North. He

opened a store at Watertown, N. Y., and stayed there till the gold fever of California attracted him to that State. He became quite a prominent citizen of San Francisco. He sold out his store in 1857 and came to New York, and opened a clothing store, which was quite successful, and it was not long before he entered the field of banking, in which he became very prominent.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) JOURNAL, *April 28, 1894.*

The late Jesse Seligman was a consistent republican, and was in the habit of working quietly and effectively for his party around election time, says the New York *Telegram*. A member for twenty years and vice-president for fourteen years, he resigned from the Union League Club last Spring, because his son Theodore was blackballed. The only reason for the blackballing was that Theodore was a Hebrew. Up to the day of his death the father's resignation had not been accepted. Six years ago Jesse Seligman was suggested as the candidate of his party for mayor of the city. He expressed his unwillingness, however, to accept the nomination.

MANCHESTER (ENG.) COURIER, *April 25, 1894.*

An American journalist gives me some particulars about Mr. Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, whose death is announced to-day. His father was a Bavarian Jew, and a peddler. He emigrated when young to the United States, and laid the foundations of his gigantic fortune at San Francisco during the gold rush, as a dealer in clothes. The money thus won was invested in a clothing business at New York, and he and his brothers made immense sums out of army contracts during the civil war. The banking firm was started on the basis of these gains, and so considerable were its connections, both American and European, that when Mr. Seligman wished to retire in 1882, he was unable to do so. He was a personal friend of President Grant, and built a cottage at Long Branch, near that distinguished soldier's residence.

LONDON (ENG.) JEWISH CHRONICLE, *April 27, 1894.*

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Jesse Seligman, the well-known New York banker, which took place on Monday last, at San Diego, in Southern California. Mr. Seligman had only arrived in California four days previously, for the benefit of his health. He was suffering from Bright's disease and pneumonia, and the immediate cause of death was an operation which it had been found necessary for him to undergo.

Mr. Jesse Seligman was the brother of Mr. Isaac Seligman and

Mr. Leopold Seligman (Seligman Brothers), of London. He was born in the third decade of the present century, at Stadt Baiersdorf, in Bavaria, where his ancestors had lived for over two centuries.

. . . Immediately on their acquaintance being formed, they became firm friends, and from that hour until General Grant's death, Mr. Seligman, as he publicly declared at a banquet given in his honor in New York on the 1st October, 1891, knew of no man entitled to greater love and respect, not only from his own immediate friends, but from the entire people of the United States. . . .

We have already mentioned that Mr. Seligman was entertained in New York at a banquet in October, 1891, by the officers and directors of the Hebrew charitable institutions and the Trustees of Temple Emanu-El. A feature of the banquet was that it opened with contributions in aid of the Russian Jews, the list being headed by Mr. Seligman with a donation of \$5,000. In responding to the toast of his health, the millionaire banker spoke jestingly of his early struggles in America. When he disembarked, a mere youth, at Castle Garden, he asked to be directed to a good hotel where he could sleep for a dollar a week. He was conducted to a hotel, where he occupied a garret. . . .

In the foregoing sketch, we have dwelt on Mr. Seligman's business career. We need only add that throughout his life he remained a staunch and earnest Jew, devoting his time, his energies and his purse to the welfare of the community and its religious institutions, foremost among the latter being the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, with which he was connected, and in which he took great interest since its establishment in 1859. It will be remembered that Mr. Seligman some years ago valiantly championed the Jews against the intolerance of Judge Hilton, the Executor of Mr. Stewart, the "Universal Provider" of New York. Judge Hilton had manifested his anti-Semitic tendencies so far as to avow his dislike to Jewish custom, and even gave directions for their exclusion from his hotel at a watering-place. The engineer was hoist with his own petard, for, notwithstanding the "bold advertisement" obtained by Mr. Hilton's extraordinary proceedings, the loss of Jewish custom was disastrous. General sympathy was expressed with Mr. Seligman in this agitation.

Honored by the best among the American people for the purity of his patriotism and his loyalty to his adopted country, respected by his fellow-citizens for his civic virtues and public services, beloved by his co-religionists for his warm devotion to his race and religion, whose best interests he was ever ready to serve and defend, Jesse Seligman was indeed a representative American Jew.

The death of Mr. Jesse Seligman, of New York, which occurred in Southern California this week, is a severe loss to the Jewish community. That loss will be felt far and wide beyond the city of New York, in which he was without doubt the foremost Israelite. A man of rare and highly developed public spirit, he was one of the most eminent of Jewish philanthropists. The part which he had taken during the last twelve years in connection with the great Russo-Jewish question is enough to have endeared his name to his co-religionists throughout the world. Mr. Seligman has been in constant communication with the Russo-Jewish Committee in London. Only those who have been deeply engaged in the terrible problem of the persecution of the Jews in Russia can fully estimate the value of the services which Mr. Seligman has rendered in the efforts to ameliorate the condition of the thousands of victims who have fled to the United States. The head of a family who are honorably associated with the principal Jewish communities on the continent of Europe and in London, Mr. Seligman has won the regard and admiration of multitudes of his co-religionists in every part, as well as the esteem of his Christian neighbors. Guided by ripe judgment and a strong intellect, he has been indefatigable in the cause of alleviating the sufferings of the Jewish poor. The intimate connection between the organizations for the relief of persecuted Russian Jews which have their centres in so many capitals renders the loss of such a man a universal loss.

HEBREW AMERICAN (N. Y.), *April 27, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, New York and London, died at the Hotel del Coronado, California, at nine o'clock this morning. Pneumonia and Bright's disease caused his death. His wife and daughters were with him. Mr. Seligman's charities were innumerable. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which he founded thirty years ago, will be an enduring monument to his name. It is one of the most admirable institutions in New York.

During the war and the troubled years immediately preceding it, there was no stauncher Union man than Jesse Seligman. He believed in the Union cause with all his heart and head, because he felt that it was right, because he knew that it would ultimately triumph. Never did he hesitate to express his views. The service that he did to this country at that time can never be adequately measured. He enjoyed the absolute confidence of the Government, and he was trusted as few private citizens have been trusted. The Seligmans handled nearly all of the delicate financial business of the Government abroad, and this confidence, together

with the wonderful use he made of the trust given him, show how genuine was his patriotism and how remarkable his financial genius.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, *May 1, 1894.*

The special train, consisting of drawing-room, dining and funeral cars, which left San Diego, Cal., on Thursday, at 5 P. M., with the body of Jesse Seligman, arrived at the Grand Central Station at 7.10 P. M. yesterday. The funeral party consisted of Mrs. Seligman, her three sons, Theodore, Albert and Henry; Mrs. Albert Seligman, Mrs. Emma Wasserman and the Misses Alice and Madeline Seligman.

At Albany, the funeral party was met by Mr. James Seligman, Edward Wasserman and Mrs. Theodore Hellman. A large number of relatives and friends meet the train on its arrival here, among them being the directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, to whose interests Mr. Seligman's charity was especially devoted. Among the relatives were Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Washington Seligman, Isaac N. Seligman, Alfred Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt J. Seligman, David L. Einstein and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bernheimer.

The family proceeded at once to the Seligman home, No. 2 East Forty-sixth Street, and the body, escorted by those who came to receive it, was borne to the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, where a sculptor made a plaster cast of the dead banker's head, which will be used in forming the monument to Jesse Seligman to be erected on the grounds of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The funeral will take place at the Temple Emanu-El to-morrow at 10 A. M. A member of the family, when seen at the Seligman home, last night, said: "The trip from San Diego here was without incident. All along the line the greatest kindness and consideration was shown us."

May 3.

Impressive funeral services were held in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, over the body of Jesse Seligman. It was expected that the attendance would be large, and a detachment of police was present, but no one thought the throng would be so great as that which crowded the Temple and swayed backward and forward on the sidewalks and street. Among those jostled by the throng was the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; but finally he was recognized by one of the ushers, and was conducted to a seat. Bishop H. C. Potter was also in the congrega-

tion. Some others there were Isidor and Samuel Wormser, S. M. Shafer, Charles Sternbach, the Rev. Dr. Kohler, President of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers; General Seasongood, of Cincinnati; Dr. De Sola Mendes, Dr. Hirsch, and J. Blumenthal. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was represented by A. B. de Freece. On the platform back of the pulpit was a group of 150 children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. In front of the pulpit were massed more than fifty floral pieces.

At ten o'clock the members of the family quietly passed by a side entrance to the seats reserved for them. The group consisted of the widow, escorted by her son, Theodore Seligman, and followed by Henry Seligman, Albert Seligman, the Misses Madeline Seligman and Alice Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Wasserman, James Seligman, the brother and partner of the dead banker; Professor E. R. A. Seligman, Isaac N. Seligman, Dewitt J. Seligman and George W. Seligman. Shortly afterward the pall-bearers, conducted by Rabbi Gustav Gottheil and his assistant, Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El, passed from the entrance north of the pulpit to the front entrance. The soft notes of the organ were heard, and the coffin, covered with violets, was borne in, followed by the pall-bearers. Conspicuously in front, with his head of snowy white hair bowed, walked William M. Evarts by the side of Lewis May, President of the Congregation.

The other pall-bearers were Seth Low, Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry Rice, President of the United Hebrew Charities; John A. Stewart, Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey; General Horace Porter, Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Emanuel Lehman, Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia; L. Gans, ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, Carl Schurz, Colonel Frederick D. Grant, C. L. Bernheim, President of the Home for the Aged; Colonel John J. McCook, Abraham Wolff, Treasurer of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; John F. Dillon, D. Willis James, A. D. Juilliard, ex-Congressman Edwin Einstein, Colonel William L. Strong, William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany; H. Blum, President of the Mount Sinai Hospital; Charles H. Cramp, of Philadelphia; Myer Stern, Secretary of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; General Benjamin F. Tracy, Simon W. Rosendale, Edward Lauterbach, James McCreery, Myer S. Isaacs, President of the Baron Hirsch Fund; John Crosby Brown, Dr. H. Baar, Edwin D. Adams, James H. Hoffman, A. S. Solomons, Manager of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and J. Hood Wright, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Meanwhile a delegation from the Union League Club had entered and been assigned to seats. Among the delegates named were William H. Webb, Salem H. Wales, S. P. Avery, Logan C. Murray, James G. De Forest, Henry C. Yale, Colonel Joel B.

Erhardt, Sigourney W. Fay, H. L. Horton, Joseph Pool, Vincenzo Botta, Jacob Wendell, W. P. St. John, Stephen R. Leshner, C. H. T. Collis, William L. Pomeroy, A. G. Hyde, John D. Lawson, Jonathan H. Crane, E. B. Hinsdale, Elihu Root, J. Seaver Page, William Buchanan, Henry B. Plant, Tilden Blodgett, Isaac Townsend Smith, C. T. Cook, Charles E. Whitehead, John Elderkin, Charles F. Roe, W. Q. Riddle, F. Taylor, W. H. Brown, Dorman B. Eaton, E. H. Moeran, John K. Cilley, Hugh N. Camp, Thomas B. Clarke, C. C. Tiffany, Samuel Shethar, John Sloane, D. F. Appleton, William Tousey, W. T. Schley, M. C. Addoms, Emerson Foote and J. Adriance Bush.

The services were opened by Rev. Wm. Sparger, the cantor of the Temple, who read a psalm and then sang a dirge responsively with the choir. Rabbi Silverman delivered a funeral address of great eloquence, simplicity, thoughtfulness and beauty of rhetoric. He referred to Mr. Seligman as one who in his lifetime practised those virtues which by some would entitle him to be called a true Christian, by others a true Mahometan and by others a true Buddhist. "But," exclaimed the preacher, "I would call him a typical American Jew."

A dirge was then sung by the choir, consisting of A. J. Davis, organist; F. Van der Stucken, assistant; Misses Fannie Hirsch and Fitzhugh, Mrs. A. Bulkley Hills and Signor C. Bologna. An address, chiefly directed to the comforting of the family, was made by Dr. Gottheil. Mendelssohn's "Parting and Meeting" and "Cast Thy Burdens" were sung. A long procession of carriages followed the hearse to the Brooklyn Ferry, at East Twenty-third Street. At the Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, there were simple services. The body was placed in the Seligman vault.

The publisher of *The American Hebrew*, Philip Cowen, yesterday received the following dispatch from Baron Hirsch:

"Seligman's memory will be cherished for his generosity and large-heartedness. A man could wish no higher praise."

NEW YORK HOME JOURNAL, May 2, 1894.

The death of Jesse Seligman, a member of the great firm of bankers, which occurred last week at Coronado Beach, California, removes a good man and useful citizen. In business circles and in society he was held in the highest esteem. He once said: "My success, whatever it has been, I attribute, first, to the fact that I had the good fortune to become a citizen of this great Republic, under whose beneficent laws the poor and the rich, irrespective of race or creed, have equal opportunities of education and material prosperity; secondly, to the fact that I have always

endeavored to extract something good rather than evil from everything that has come before me, which has had the effect of making lighter the cares and tribulations of this life; in the next place, to the great assistance of my good brothers, to the companionship and advice of a loving wife and children, and, above all, to a kind and merciful God." The burial takes place from Temple Emanuel to-day.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, *May 5, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, of the banking firm of J. and W. Seligman, died in California on the 23d of April. At the head of one of the largest financial houses in the United States, controlling vast interests, it was not merely for his ability as a financier that Jesse Seligman was known, but for his patriotism and philanthropy. It was during and after the civil war that Jesse Seligman, with his brothers, entered heart and soul into the financial policy of the United States. He upheld the credit of the country, and became the trusted adviser of many of the Secretaries of the Treasury. It was mainly through the efforts of Jesse Seligman that heavy amounts of bonds were placed in Europe. Never for a moment, despite adverse criticisms, did he question the financial soundness of his country. Jesse Seligman was endowed with the highest qualities of a financier—quickness of perception, untiring energy, and, above all, an unimpeachable integrity. Probably no government in its financial business placed such implicit confidence in any one man as ours had in Jesse Seligman. Always a republican, he had the entire respect of those who differed from him in politics, for he was known to be imbued with honest convictions. One endearing trait was his respect for the opinions of others not in consonance with his own. Those who knew him well say that they never heard fall from his lips one word colored with prejudice. He found the good qualities of those he met in life, and forgot or overlooked their faults.

To his public and private charities Jesse Seligman devoted all his leisure. His was practical benevolence developed to its utmost extent. Taking an orphan asylum which twenty-five years ago had but a dozen or so of inmates, through his care and munificence it now houses 600 children. He was a member of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and many other institutions, charitable, scientific and literary.

Jesse Seligman was born in Bavaria in 1827, and came to the United States in 1841. Though a lad of but fourteen, he was well educated. Going to Mobile, he entered into business. Associated with his brothers, who were his seniors, some little money was made. Jesse, coming North, opened a small dry-goods shop in

Watertown, New York, and there it is said, he became first acquainted with General Grant, who was then a Lieutenant. In 1850, Jesse Seligman went to California, and there the foundation of the fortunes of the Seligmans had its commencement. The community there at once appreciated the young man's ability and courage. He became one of the members of the Vigilance Committee, and later, in 1856, took a leading part as one of the Committee of Forty in the selection of an honest city government for San Francisco. In 1857, Mr. Jesse Seligman came to New York and established himself permanently. The San Francisco house was represented by him. Shortly after, associated with his brothers, the banking house was founded. In 1891, on the occasion of a public dinner, on being urged to give some account of his successful career, Mr. Seligman said:

"I had the good fortune to become a citizen of this great republic, under whose beneficent laws the poor and the rich, irrespective of race or creed, have equal opportunities of education and material prosperity. I have always endeavored to extract something good rather than evil from everything that has come before me."

CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER (N. Y. & CHICAGO), *May 4, 1894.*

Many expressions of heartfelt sorrow were caused when, on April 23d, it became known that during the early hours of that day Mr. Jesse Seligman, of the New York firm of bankers, J. & W. Seligman, had breathed his last at the Coronado Hotel, San Diego, where ten days ago he had gone for the recuperation of his health.

Mr. Jesse Seligman was born in the town of Baiersdorf, Bavaria, in 1827. He came to New York on July 4, 1841, where he invested the small amount of money he had then in his possession in a peddling outfit. While the profits derived from this business were small, he succeeded in saving \$1,000, and invested this sum in a general merchandise store, which he, in company with his brother, Joseph, started at Selma, Ala. In 1848, Mr. Seligman opened a clothing store in Church Street, New York. In 1849, he went to California, and secured a substantial fortune during the period of excitement in the gold regions. In 1857, he joined his brothers Joseph and James, who conducted a prosperous clothing store in this city, and during the civil war the firm transacted a very extensive business in supplying the army with clothes. In 1865, the Seligmans founded the present banking house at 21 Broad Street, with all the eight Seligman brothers as members. They soon became known to be among the ablest bankers in the country, and branches of the house were established in many cities of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

Since the extensive banking system of the Seligmans was founded, Mr. Jesse Seligman has taken an active part in all the great financial schemes of the Government, which in more than one instance sought his advice. He also became identified with many prominent commercial enterprises. He was a conscientious adherent to the Hebrew faith and an active worker in many charitable institutions. His death terminated one of the most successful and one of the most useful lives, and the grief his demise has brought to many is honest and sincere.

ALBANY (N. Y.) COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, *May 3, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the prominent New York banker, died at San Diego, Cal., April 23, of Bright's disease. He was born at Baiersdorf, Bavaria, in 1827, and followed his elder brother to this country in 1841. With the small sum of money he possessed he bought a peddler's outfit, and managed to do a business from which he saved \$1,000. With this he joined his brother in opening a store at Selma, Ala., where he remained till 1848, when he opened a clothing store in New York City. On the discovery of gold in California he carried his business thither, and by sticking to it during a period of excitement and demoralization, secured a substantial fortune. Returning to New York, he and his brothers, when the civil war opened, did an extensive business in supplying the army with clothes. At the close of the war the Seligmans abandoned business, and devoted their large capital to finance; and it was owing to Jesse's foresight and ability that the United States was first able to place its bonds in Europe. He leaves an enormous fortune. In politics he was a republican; in religion he always adhered to the Hebrew faith.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) EAGLE, *May 3, 1894.*

Ex-Mayor Hewitt made an excellent and characteristic speech before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in New York last night. He put his finger upon and crushed the life out of the "unearned increment" and kindred nonsense. He had been to a funeral, that of Mr. Jesse Seligman, and an interesting fact furnished him with a text. He said Seligman represented more wealth than was accumulated in the whole city of New York when the Society was founded, about a hundred years ago. This is substantially the subject of a loud outcry which goes up at the present day. It brought up the direct question of riches and the right to get and to hold them. Mr. Hewitt was not afraid of it. He suggested the question what the city would be to-day but for the "unearned increment." How many people would have gone there, and what would have been their state of advance and

prosperity, if the right to work had not been maintained—the right to earn what work was worth, and to keep what was honestly earned? This is the root of the whole matter; it is impossible for an intelligent man to think it out, practically, aided by experience and common-sense, undiverted by visionary vagaries without reaching one conclusion.

May 5.

The Rev. Dr. G. Taubehaus of the Congregation Beth Elohim, in State Street, near Hoyt, delivered a eulogy this morning on the late Jesse Seligman. The speaker said that the mere possession of wealth commands no respect, but the wise management and the benevolent use of it has always been and ever will be an object of admiration as long as the sun gives warmth and the stars retain their lustre. The philanthropist does not benefit the world only by giving, but by teaching. Charitable deeds challenge emulation. There is no telling how many hard hearts have been softened and how many close-fisted hands have been opened, how many favored sons of good fortune have been stirred and influenced to do charity by the glorious example of Jesse Seligman. He was not only a charity doer, but a teacher of charity. The magnificent gifts which he offered for the benefit of mankind are eloquent sermons which he delivered from the golden pulpit of providence so kindly erected for him.

SCHENECTADY (N. Y.) UNION, *May 2, 1894.*

Monday the *Union* referred to a special funeral train passing here bearing the remains of the late Jesse Seligman, the banker and millionaire, from San Diego, California, to New York. Engine 877 drew the train, consisting of three coaches. The run was made from Syracuse to Albany, a distance of 147 miles, including a five-minute stop at Utica, in two hours and forty minutes. The above is fifteen minutes better time than that made by the Empire State Express.

May 5.

The late Jesse Seligman was a great believer in Grant, and in the latter days, when both were men of power, Seligman could have had high and honorable office from the President if he had been willing to accept such honors. The men met when Grant, not long out of West Point, and stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., went into Seligman's little store at Watertown, in this State. Grant came again and again, and the men developed quite a friendship. The next place they met was in San Francisco,

where their friendship was renewed. At that time Grant impressed Seligman with his breadth of view, and the latter wrote his brothers that if this man could put off his modesty, he would do great things. When Grant settled the "rebs" at Donelson and Fort Henry, Seligman said to his own Wall Street friends: "I know him; I knew him when he was a young officer. If he is not killed or disabled in battle, he will suppress the rebellion in the West within a year, if I am any judge of men."

TROY (N. Y.) TIMES, *May 5, 1894.*

The death of Jesse Seligman is regretted by all classes in this community. He came to this country fifty years ago, a poor Jewish boy, and, by force of his brain-power and strong character, placed himself in an advanced position in this city and nation. The American people care very little where a man is born or what church he goes to. They shower favors and praise on Jew and Gentile alike, providing only that they are true to the best principles for which our nation stands. The man who would be against his neighbor because of his religious views is as despicable as he who would trade on his religious faith.

BATH (ME.) TIMES, *May 5, 1894.*

The late Jesse Seligman, who died a few days ago at Coronado Beach, Cal., came to this country in 1840, and when he landed, inquired for a place where he could board for one dollar a week. He died worth \$30,000,000. Young man, if you follow his example, especially about the one dollar a week, you may be able to do the same thing.

BOSTON (MASS.) POST, *May 10, 1894.*

The Hebrews of this city are talking a great deal about the late Jesse Seligman. Not a Hebrew paper was issued during the week in which he passed away but what had some account of his life.

Mr. Seligman did a very good work in aiding young Hebrew students in their efforts to obtain college education; a number of Harvard students are mourning for him. Although money seemed to come rapidly with Mr. Seligman, it went as fast as it came, and always toward some charitable affair. Very few millionaires dispense with their money in this manner, but Mr. Seligman had an idea that the more he gave towards charity the more came into his hands.

On the day of his funeral, services were held in many synagogues in the United States, with the usual formality, for in the loss of Mr. Seligman the Hebrews realize the loss of one of their most noble brothers.

NEWPORT (R. I.) NEWS, *May 4, 1894.*

The *Christian Advocate*, chief organ of the Methodist Episcopal church, pays a high compliment to the late Jesse Seligman, and after sketching his history, says: "Mr. Seligman was heavily interested in the Panama Canal enterprise, and was at the head of the American syndicate formed to place the shares in this country. His capital and wisdom enabled him to support the credit of the Government as few other houses could do. His philanthropic gifts were numerous, and his interest in higher education great. Hebrew in race and faith, he was as loyal and patriotic a citizen as New York City contained."

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON, (D. C.) *May 9, 1894.*

The death of Mr. Jesse Seligman at Coronado Beach, Southern California, where he went in search of health, leaves a great void. Universally respected, intelligent, shrewd and philanthropic, Mr. Seligman was a leader among his own people and a citizen of whom New York had reason to be proud. President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum for nearly twenty years, Mr. Seligman won not only the respect but the affectionate regard of his associates, who look to his memory as an inspiring example.

NEW ORLEANS (LA.) PICAYUNE, *May 5, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman came to this country in the steerage of a sailing vessel, landing at Castle Garden on July 6, 1840, says the *New York Times*.

Jesse Seligman soon became a well-known figure in the social and political as well as the business life of New York. He was a most consistent republican, and he was suggested a few years ago as the candidate of his party for Mayor of the city. He was a vice-president of the Union League Club, and a member of a number of the prominent clubs. He was also actively connected with the charitable organizations of the city.

With his wife and family, Mr. Seligman lived in a fine house at 2 East Forty-sixth Street, next door to the Windsor Hotel. His summer home was for years at Long Branch, where he was a neighbor of General Grant, while the latter made the New Jersey resort his headquarters during the warm seasons.

Mr. Seligman's fortune was estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. He was a member of the Hebrew congregation of the Temple Emanu-El. His family consists, besides his wife, of three sons and three daughters.

Up to the time of his departure for the West, Mr. Seligman rarely missed a day at his office in the Mills Building, on Broad Street, where the firm of J. & W. Seligman has made its quarters ever since the building was completed.

WILMINGTON (N. C.) STAR, *May 3, 1894.*

When Jesse Seligman, of New York, came to this country from Bavaria in 1840 he scrimmaged along and lived on a dollar a week. When he died a few days ago he left a fortune of \$30,000,000. We mention this that the fellows who are scuffling along on a dollar a week, and grabbing hard for the dollar, may take courage and keep a stiff upper lip.

SAN ANTONIO (TEX.) NEWS, *May 4, 1894.*

The life of Jesse Seligman, of New York, who recently died at Coronado Beach, Cal., may profitably be studied by the young men of this country. He began his career without a dollar in his pocket, and left a fortune of fifteen or twenty millions. There is not a blot on his record. His social relations were exceptionally pure, and his business conduct characterized by the highest principles of honor. Too often it is said that great riches are usually acquired through improper transactions, but while this may be true in some or many instances, it is not always the fact. Mr. Seligman was a noble example of this latter class.

CHICAGO (ILL.) HERALD, *May 1, 1894.*

The body of Jesse Seligman arrived from San Diego, Cal., at the Grand Central station, on a special train, at 7.10 o'clock last night. The train consisted of two drawing-room cars and a baggage-car. Those who accompanied the body were Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Theodore Seligman, Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seligman, Miss Alice and Miss Madeline Seligman, and Mrs. Edward Wasserman. They were met at Albany by James Seligman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman and Edward Wasserman. Many friends were at the Grand Central station.

The body was taken to the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, escorted by the trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and afterward to the house at 2 East Forty-sixth Street. A cast of the dead banker's head was taken to be used as a model for the statue to be erected in the grounds of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Private funeral services will be held at the house at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, followed at ten by public services at the Temple Emanu-El.

PIQUA (OHIO) LEADER, *May 4, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, the well-known New York banker, who has just died in California, was better entitled to the name, "Napoleon of Finance," than Mr. Ives, the man who received it, and who has just died in North Carolina. Mr. Seligman arrived in New York

in 1840 as a steerage passenger, practically without friends or money, yet he died worth \$20,000,000, acquired by legitimate business methods, and in addition to large public and private benefactions. Mr. Ives also began with nothing, and made large fortunes more rapidly, but by wholly different methods, and with different results. The example of the two financiers show that opportunities for money-making still exist in this country, provided a man has the capacity to take advantage of them. It also shows that legitimate methods of business are in the long run the most successful.

SEATTLE (WASH.) POST INTELLIGENCER, *May 2, 1894.*

Jesse Seligman, head of the great New York banking house of Seligman & Co., who died at Coronado Beach, Cal., on the 23d ult., was a true American in every sense of the word, although he was of Hebrew blood and faith, and came to this country, a poor immigrant from Bavaria, in 1841. When this poor Jewish boy landed in New York City fifty-three years ago, he was ignorant of our language, and he had the stupid race prejudice to contend with, far more bitter then than now, for the Jews were weak in numbers and wealth at that day in this country. He carried a peddler's pack on his back, and tramped for a living for several years. He saved his money, and, with his brothers, set up in the stationery business. In 1850 he went to California, and in a few years made a comfortable fortune in trade. From the first he was a good citizen.

In California he was a member of a fire company, and was a member of the Vigilance Committee of 1856 and of the Committee of Forty. He returned to New York in 1857, and went into the wholesale clothing business with his brother. In 1862 the Seligman brothers founded their banking house and placed our Government bonds abroad, and rose to be one of the great banking houses of the world.

Jesse Seligman was always a republican. He had been a member of the Union League Club for twenty years; had been its Vice-President fourteen years, but resigned last year when his son was blackballed solely because he was a Hebrew, but his resignation was refused and never acted upon. Mr. Seligman was renowned for his benevolence and his patriotism. He had been President for twenty years of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which opened with fourteen inmates and now contains 600, and he contributed largely to its support. He was a member of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the Museum of Natural History. His

personal wealth is estimated at \$10,000,000. That of this combined banking houses is probably half a dozen times as large.

We have recited these facts in the career of Jesse Seligman, who came to this country a poor Bavarian Jew boy, fourteen years old, in 1841, and in 1865, before he was thirty-eight years old, was one of the first bankers in New York City, and before his death was one of the first bankers of the world, in order to point out that a true American is the man who imbibes the spirit of American institutions and avails himself of the industrial opportunities they afford, no matter whether he is a Jew or a Gentile; no matter whether he is born in Bavaria or born in Massachusetts. Jesse Seligman made his money, starting from the ground without a dollar, just as nearly all the successful men in this country have done; he began at the bottom like Stephen Girard, John Jacob Astor, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, and he won by practicing the same virtues of industry, economy and perseverance, joined to exceptional business sagacity, which sees the opportunity and instantly seizes it.

Nearly all the prosperous men in business and the professions began as poor boys. Jesse Seligman, like Girard, Vanderbilt and Astor, saw his chance in America and went resolutely and honestly and patriotically to make the most of his opportunities in America. His fervid patriotism, his life-long benevolence give the lie to the base abuse of the Jew that obtains in Europe and in some spots in America, ascribing to him lack of patriotism, race clannishness and indifference to the claims of good citizenship.

Whether in England, France, Germany or the United States there is no foundation for this stupid prejudice against the Jews, which really springs out of envy for their superior commercial acuteness and success. They are, as a rule, good citizens, law-abiding and patriotic, and of the career of Jesse Seligman and men of his calibre the New York *Sun* says:

"The fortunes in this country are new. They are possessed almost wholly by those who accumulated them themselves from small beginnings. If contemptible envy of their success shall induce legislation to punish their thrift by the penalty of special taxation directed against a quality so essential to the preservation and the highest development of society, the blow will be struck against everybody who is striving to get ahead in the world. Such legislative discrimination would be a new obstacle to progress. It would tend to discourage such virtue and enterprise. The logical consequence of the principle would be further and heavier impositions fatal to their cultivation. Really, it is against the poor man as much as the rich man, for the great mass of the

rich men to be are now poor men struggling to win the independence of wealth.

"At this time a vicious and a vile doctrine is preached by demagogues and social disturbers in this country. So far as it is followed, it will be hurtful to the poor far more than to the rich. It is un-American and un-democratic in both a general and a specific partisan sense. It is the teaching of laggards and cowards who seek to hold back the march of progress and to demoralize the line pressing forward boldly and eagerly to fight the battle of life."

NEW BRIGHTON (N. Y.) STANDARD, *May 19, 1894.*

The possibilities of American life are well exemplified in the career of the late Jesse Seligman, the New York banker. He himself told that his first hard work when he landed, in 1840, was "to find a fair boarding house for one dollar a week." The fortune he leaves is estimated at \$30,000,000.

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD, *May 24, 1894.*

The petition for a citation and legatees under the will of the late Jesse Seligman, who died April 23 last, in California, were filed with Probate Clerk Washburn in the Surrogates' office to-day.

The immediate family and other relatives of the dead millionaire are named as heirs, and the following charitable institutions and organizations: Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, Mount Sinai Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, United Hebrew Charities of New York, Ladies' Sewing Society of Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Free School Association, Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, German Hospital and Dispensary, Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Mount Sinai Hospital, Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, Ladies' Hebrew Lying-In Society, Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Five Points House of Industry, Union Home and School for Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans of New York City, Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, Children's Charitable Union, Woman's Hospital, St. Francis' Hospital, American Female Guardian Society and Home for Friendless Women and Children, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, St. John's Floating Hospital, Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, Demilt Dispensary in New York, German Dispensary in the City of New York; Eastern, Harlem, New York, North-eastern, North-western Dispensaries of New York City, New York Dispensary for Sick

Children, Sheltering Arms, Brace Memorial Lodging-House, Home for the Aged, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, State Charitable Aid Association, New York Homœopathic College and Dispensary, the Charity Organization Society of New York City, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.

NEW YORK WORLD, *May 3, 1894.*

The funeral of the late Jesse Seligman, who died at Coronado Beach, Cal., April 23, was held at 10 A. M. yesterday, in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The beautiful edifice was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The gathering comprised the rich and poor of all denominations and nationalities.

Services were held at the family residence, 2 East Forty-sixth Street, earlier in the morning. The body was then escorted to the Temple by the pall-bearers who were: Seth Low, President of Columbia College; Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry Rice, President of the United Hebrew Charities; John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey; General Horace Porter, President of the Union League Club; William M. Evarts, Lewis May, President of Temple Emanu-El; ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, General Benjamin F. Tracy, Mayor Gilroy, Emanuel Lehman, Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia; Louis Gans, John Wanamaker, Carl Schurz, Colonel Fred. D. Grant, Colonel John J. McCook, Abraham Wolff, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, D. Willis James, A. D. Juilliard, Edwin Einstein, Colonel William L. Strong, William Walter Phelps, Hyman Blum, Charles H. Cramp, Myer Stern, Simon W. Rosendale, Edward Lauterbach, James McCreery, Myer S. Isaacs, John Crosby Brown, Dr. H. Baar, Edwin H. Adams, James H. Hoffman, J. Hood Wright, Julius Goldman and A. S. Solomons.

As the body was carried up the aisle of the Temple, a quartet rendered the hymn, "Cast Thy Burden." The casket was carried to the altar, upon which were 150 children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which Mr. Seligman was President. Following the pall-bearers into the synagogue were the members of the family, the widow, her son Theodore, the younger sons, Albert and Henry, and the daughters, Mrs. Emma Wasserman and the Misses Alice and Madeline Seligman. Then came James Seligman, a brother of the deceased, and his daughter, Miss Florentine Seligman. Besides these were the other relatives of the deceased.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Gottheil and his assistant, the Rev. Dr. Silverman. The choral programme was under the supervision of Frank van Der Stucken. Representatives

from many bodies and societies to which Mr. Seligman belonged were also present. The body was taken to Salem Fields, Cypress Hills Cemetery, for burial.

NEW YORK TIMES, *May 3, 1894.*

Representatives of almost every creed and nationality attended the funeral in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning, of Jesse Seligman, the banker, who died on April 23 at Coronado Beach, Cal. Among the 2,000 persons present were hundreds of leaders in the social, financial and political life of the city. Long before ten o'clock every seat on the floor of the Temple and in the galleries was taken.

Promptly at ten o'clock the coffin was borne into the Temple, followed by the pall-bearers, and placed at the end of the centre aisle in front of the altar, where it lay during the ceremonies, surrounded by silent tributes to Mr. Seligman's memory in the form of innumerable floral offerings. The coffin was completely hidden in a mass of violets, ivy, and maidenhair ferns. At its head rested a huge mound of white cut flowers, in which was imbedded the word "Father," composed of bunches of violets.

Over one hundred boys and girls from the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, of which Mr. Seligman was President, occupied the platform in front of the ark.

The front pews were reserved for the chief mourners and the pall-bearers. Among those in the first pews were Mrs. Jesse Seligman and her three sons, Theodore, Albert and Henry Seligman; Mrs. Albert Seligman, Mrs. Emma Wasserman, the Misses Alice and Madeline Seligman, Edward Wasserman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Washington Seligman, Alfred Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt J. Seligman, David L. Einstein, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bernheimer.

Back of the Seligman family, and to the left of the centre aisle, sat the pall-bearers.

Several pews were also reserved for a delegation of members of the Union League Club, among whom were the following:

William H. Webb, Salem H. Wales, S. P. Avery, Logan C. Murray, James G. De Forest, Henry C. Yale, Colonel Joel B. Erhardt, Sigourney W. Fay, H. L. Horton, Joseph Pool, Vincenzo Botta, Jacob Wendell, W. P. St. John, Stephen R. Leshner, W. H. Falconer, Dr. William Argyle Watson, John F. Plummer, C. H. T. Collis, William L. Pomeroy, A. G. Hyde, John D. Lawson, Jonathan H. Crane, E. B. Hinsdale, Elihu Root, J. Seaver Page, William Buchanan, Henry B. Plant, Tilden Blodgett, Isaac Townsend Smith, C. T. Cook, Charles E. Whitehead, James A. Hayden, Henry Bedlow, Edward A. Wickes, George F. Crane, Henry Yale,

John Elderkin, Charles F. Roe, George Harral, W. Q. Riddel, Richard Butler, James A. Parsons, J. S. Barnes, John Scott Boyd, F. Taylor, W. H. Brown, Dorman B. Eaton, E. H. Moeran, John K. Cilley, Thomas Hillhouse, Robbin Little, George B. Adams, Hugh N. Camp, J. S. Warren, Thomas B. Clarke, C. L. Tiffany, Samuel Shethar, John Sloane, D. F. Appleton, William Tousey, W. T. Schley, O. D. Munn, Henry Thompson, M. C. Addoms, Emerson Foote, Charles H. Coffin, Herbert P. Brown, and J. Adriance Bush.

A large number of the officers and employees of the various charitable institutions which owe much of their support to the benevolence of Mr. Seligman were present at the funeral. Among them were representatives of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Russian-American Hebrew Association, the Mount Sinai Hospital, Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Orphan Asylum, the Purim Association, the Independent Order of B'ne B'rith, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Technical Institute and the Montefiore Home.

The funeral services were begun with a Psalm read by Cantor Sparger, which was followed by the rendering of the "Shivise," the Hebrew morning anthem, by a quartet, directed by Frank van der Stucken, and composed of Miss Fannie Hirsch, soprano; Mrs. A. Buckley Hills, alto; Charles Fritch, tenor, and Signor C. Bologna, bass. During the services the quartet, accompanied by A. J. Davis, organist, rendered "Cast Thy Burden," "Adagio," by Tschaikowsky, and "Parting and Meeting."

Following the first anthem, Dr. Joseph Silverman, Junior Minister-Rabbi of the Temple, addressed the assemblage, saying:

"I come to bury Jesse Seligman, not to praise him. We come together not to eulogize merely, nor to glorify our beloved dead, but simply to take part, as servants of God, in his triumphant march from earth to heaven. Those who do not understand will say that Jesse Seligman is dead. To us it seems as if he has but begun a grand existence. Can it be that God sent a soul like his to the earth in vain?

"He cannot be annihilated who has immortalized himself in an institution like the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which his mind and heart inspired. A life that is beyond the power of death is beyond the scope of eulogy. There are some lives like this of Jesse Seligman which are subjects for the poet.

"We have found in him more than merely the friend of the poor, the father of the orphan; even more than the ethical man—we have found in him the representative Jew. May God receive his

soul! May He enshrine it with the love of his fellow-men, and place it in the grand galaxy of all the immortals."

After the choir had sung another anthem, Dr. Gustav Gottheil, Senior Minister-Rabbi of the Temple, delivered an address, in which he said:

"It is a common form of expression to speak of the right man in the right place. I say that if a voice from heaven had elected Jesse Seligman to fill the place of father and mother to the fatherless and motherless, the choice could not have been better made."

Dr. Gottheil announced at the conclusion of his address that the Mourners' Prayers would be held at the home of the bereaved family last night and to-night.

After the blessing had been pronounced, the coffin was taken from the synagogue to the hearse, being preceded down the centre aisle by the pall-bearers and followed by the mourners.

A long line of carriages followed the hearse to the Salem Fields Cemetery at Cypress Hills, L. I., where the interment took place.

N. Y. EVENING WORLD, *May 2, 1894.*

Most impressive funeral services were held at the Temple Emanu-El, at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, this morning, in commemoration of the late Jesse Seligman, the banker, who died on April 23, at Coronado Beach, Cal.

The ceremonies began at ten o'clock. At that hour the synagogue was crowded. The aisles and galleries were packed with persons, and many hundreds were clamoring for admission at the entrance. Fully 2,000 persons were in the building when the hearse bearing the body of the late banker arrived at the Fifth Avenue entrance from the Seligman residence, on East Forty-sixth street.

It was accompanied by members of the banker's family, all of whom were in deep mourning. They preceded the coffin into the Temple and were escorted to the seats reserved for them at the head of the centre aisle. Among them were Mrs. Seligman, the widow; her three sons, Theodore, Albert and Henry; Mrs. Albert Seligman, Mrs. Emma Wasserman, Misses Alice and Madeline Seligman, Edward Wasserman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Washington Seligman, Alfred Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt J. Seligman, David L. Einstein and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bernheimer.

The crowd made way for the mourners and the coffin to pass in. The casket was completely enveloped in a covering of violets and smilax intertwined.

Upon the altar was a chorus of 150 boys from the Hebrew

Orphan Asylum. The front of the altar was buried under a profusion of white blossoms and pots of flowering plants.

To the left of the centre sat the pall-bearers.

Seats were also reserved for a delegation of sixty members of the Union League Club, which marched in double file up the avenue from the club-house at Thirty-ninth Street, with General Horace Porter at the head.

There were also present delegations of the officers and employees of the many charitable and benevolent and other organizations in which Mr. Seligman was interested, and to the support of which he contributed.

Among them are Mount Sinai Hospital, the United Hebrew Charities, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Russian-American Hebrew Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Orphan Asylum, the Purim Association, the Independent Order of B'ne B'rith, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Ladies Auxiliary Society of Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Montefiore Home, and many others. Places were reserved for all these.

In the vast audience were the heads of many of the leading banking houses and financial institutions of Wall Street, among whom were noticed representatives from the houses of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Lazard Freres, I. & S. Wormser, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Julius Hallgarten & Co., and others.

The musical programme prepared for the occasion under the direction of the organist of the Temple was simple, yet impressive. A solemn dirge was sung while the casket was being borne up to the altar.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Gottheil and his assistant, the Rev. Dr. Silverman. The latter first made a long address, in which he eulogized the dead banker for his noble character, simplicity of life, generosity and philanthropy, and declared that humanity had suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Seligman. Dr. Gottheil followed him with a brief address, in which he dwelt more upon the purity of his private life and the social and domestic qualities of the dead philanthropist.

The ceremonies were not completed until nearly noon. The body was taken to Salem Fields, Cypress Hills Cemetery, for burial.

N. Y. EVENING SUN, *May 2, 1894.*

Two thousand persons attended the funeral of the late Jesse Seligman, at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-

third Street, this morning, and probably as many more were unable to obtain admission to the Temple.

The services brought together a throng of well-known New Yorkers. All the many societies and charities with which Mr. Seligman associated sent delegations.

The Union League Club sent seventy of its members. Delegations also came from the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Home for Aged and Infirm, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Aguilar Free Library, the Educational Alliance, the Purim Association, the United Hebrew Charities, the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Seligman-Solomon Society, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Baron Hirsch Fund, the Ladies Auxiliary Society of Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Free School Association, the Lebanon Hospital Association, and the Independent Order B'ne B'rith.

It was ten o'clock when the coffin was borne up the aisle, with the pall-bearers following, and placed on a black-covered stand directly in front of a great mass of flowers bearing the word "Father," and a beautiful wreath which had come from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Other floral tributes were near by.

The members of the immediate family sat at the head of the aisle.

The music was furnished by a quartet directed by Mr. Frank van der Stucken. A. J. Davis was at the organ, and the Rev. William Sparger was cantor.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Silverman.

The funeral cortege, after leaving the church, went to the Twenty-third Street ferry. The interment was in the Salem Fields Cemetery, at Cypress Hills, Long Island.

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) PUBLIC LEDGER, *May 3, 1894.*

Although Jesse Seligman was a Hebrew and a republican, every religion and every party were represented at his funeral to-day in the Temple Emanu-El. Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, were among the great throng which filled the Temple.

SAN FRANCISCO (CAL.) CHRONICLE, *May 3, 1894.*

The public funeral services over the body of Jesse Seligman were held at the Temple Emanu-El at ten o'clock to-day. The funeral was very largely attended, more so than any funeral in many years. The spacious synagogue where the services were

held was crowded by legions of the friends and acquaintances who had come into contact with Mr. Seligman during his career, and the crowds who were trying to gain admission extended far out into the street. Every seat within the church was occupied, and the space between the pews was filled up by occupied camp chairs. More than 3000 people came to church to pay farewell respects to the dead banker.

In the audience were men of national repute—Senators, Judges, Representatives, generals, merchants, bankers and preachers many of them of the Christian faith, besides thousands in the middle walks of life. . . .

The services were opened by an address by Rabbi Joseph Silverman, who spoke feelingly of Mr. Seligman's modesty, high character, manhood and charity. This was followed by a hymn—"Parting and Meeting"—rendered by a quartet. Rev. Dr. Gottheil then delivered a eulogy on the dead banker.

More than one hundred carriages followed the body. The interment took place at Salem Fields Cemetery, Long Island City, in the family mausoleum.

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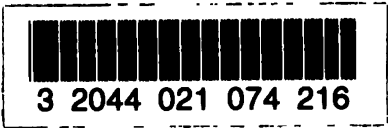
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